INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 186--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 7 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT TO END

Status of Sudan to be Based on Convention of 1899

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Foreign Office Issues Settlement Proposals

SIR PERCY LORAINE TO SUCCEED BARON LLOYD

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Notes exchanged between Mr Henderson and Mr. Mahmoud Pasha on August 3 show that the Anglo Egyptian settlement proposals which Mr. Henderson describes as the extreme limit of concession will be submitted to the newly elected Egyptian Parliament and if approved will of submitted to British Parliament with view to conclusion of ratification treaty.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

LONDON, August 6.

The proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian Settlement have been issued by the Foreign Office. They are embodied in the sixteen clauses as follows:—

(1) The British military occupation of Egypt shall be terminated.

(2) The alliance shall be established by consecration of the existing friendship.

(3) Britain undertakes to support Egypt's application for admission to the League of Nations.

(4) In the event of a dispute with a third State involving risk of rupture with it, parties will concert together with a view peacefully to settling the dispute in accordance with the League Covenant, and any other international obligations

(5) Each undertakes not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude inconsistent with the Alliance.

(6) The responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt devolves on the Egyptian Government.

(7) Subject to Clause Fourteen, in the event of war the Contracting Parties become Allies, Egypt affording Britain all facilities including the use of ports, aerodromes and communications.

(8) If the Egyptian army requires foreign instructors they shall be British.

(9) British forces necessary for protecting the Suez Canal shall remain in certain localities East of the longitude 32 East without prejudice to Egypt's sovereignty.

(10) Foreign officials engaged by the Egyptian Government shall, as a rule, be British.

(11) Britain undertakes to persuade the capitulatory Powers to agree to a transfer to mixed tribunals the jurisdiction of the consular courts and application of Egyptian legislation to foreigners.

(12) The Contracting Parties will be represented by ambassadors in London and Cairo respectively. The British Ambassador shall enjoy the highest rank at Cairo.

(13) The status of Sudan shall remain based on the Conventions of 1899, but liberty is reserved to modify them.

(14) The proposals shall not prejudice the right and obligations of the Contracting Parties under the League of Nations Covenant or the Kellogg Pact.

(15) Any differences regarding application or interpretation of the proposals which cannot be settled by direct negotiation shall be dealt with in accordance with the League Covenant.

(16) The treaty shall be valid for twentyfive years.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN FORCES TO BE BRITISH-EQUIPPED

—:o:—

LONDON, August 6.

From the correspondence exchanged between Mr. Henderson and Mahmoud Pasha, which is published along with the Treaty, it transpires that Egyptian forces will be British-trained and British-equipped and Egypt will provide British troops with free accommodation and, in view of the character of the region to the east of Longitude 32 East, reasonable amenities will be afforded such as planting of trees and gardens, as also adequate emergency supply of fresh-water.

BRITISH OFFICERS TO BE IN COMMAND.

The aircraft, apart from genuine British and Egyptian air services, shall be prohibited from flying within twenty kilometers of either side of the Suez Canal. Egypt intends to maintain temporarily British financial and judicial advisors. British officers shall remain in command of the City Police for at least five years.

Mr. Henderson expresses the opinion with regard to some capitulatory powers that the transfer of certain questions to mixed tribunals should be optional. Britain will examine sympathetically the proposal for return to Sudan of an Egyptian battalion simultaneously with the withdrawal of the British forces from Cairo.

King Fuad has left for Egypt via Paris.—Reuter.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF EGYPT

—:o:—

SIR PERCY LORRAINE APPOINTED

LONDON, August 6.

Cairo,—The newspaper "El Ahram" announces that Sir Percy Lorraine has been definitely appointed High Commissioner of Egypt.—Reuter.

Sir P. Loraine began his career in the Consular Service as an *Attache* at Constantinople in 1904. Later on he was attached to British Legations at Tehran, Rome, Peking and other places. From 1921-26 he was British Minister to Persia and in 1926 Sir Percy was appointed British Minister at Athens.

POLITICAL FREEDOM FOR INDIA

—:o:—

CAN ENGLISHMEN SOLVE THE PROBLEM

LONDON, Aug. 5

The following is from the lecture of Mr. H A L Fisher on "Indian Politics" during the last week. Mr. Fisher asked if political freedom is good for Westminister why then deny it to Delhi or Calcutta. He doubted if Englishmen would solve the Indian problem as Durham solved it for Canada and Bannerman solved it for South Africa.

Askin the qquestion whether the policy if a Durham and a Bannerman can be successfully followed in India, Mr. Fisher said future alone will answer the question.—Free Press.

JAPANESE COALMINE DISASTER

—:o:—

75 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, August 6.

Tokio,—Seventyfive persons have been killed and five injured in an explosion in a coalmine in Hokkaido.—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA FOR SIMON

—:o:—

Gour's Plans Miscarry

NAGPUR KNIGHT DISOWNED BY SUHRAWARDY

LONDON Aug. 6

The Sunday Times publishes interview over the joint names of Dr. Suhrawardy and Sir Harisingh Gour It is made to appear that Sir Harisingh Gour was speaking on behalf of himself and five other colleagues evidently in addition to Dr Suhrawardy. The interview to the "Sunday Times" while not speaking in name of the Central Committee was to be an effective substitute for the official contradiction of the "Free Press" disclosures and was also to make it clear that Sir Sankaran Nair is not really entitled to speak as representing any section of Central Committee even though he be chairman of that body. Thus Sir John was to receive certificate the "Free Press" was to be indirectly condemned, and Sir Sankaran Nair to be ruled out.

But events have not happened according to plan.

Dr. Suhrawardy when approached to explain his association with Sir Harisingh in latter's statements explained that he did not at all subscribe to all statements made by Sir Harisingh, especially with regard to the assertions of Sir Harisingh that possible explanation of non-consultation between the Simon Commission and the Central Committee was that Commissioners were as much a divided body as the Central Committee. The other members of the Central Committee have been at pains to ascertain from Sir Harisingh the authority on which he associated five other colleagues with his statements.

NAGPUR KNIGHT IN TIGHT CORNER.

Sir Harisingh is now reported to explain that the "Sunday Times" had made a mistake in in making it appear that Sir Harisingh associated all his five colleagues with all his statements." I associated the five colleagues, Sir Harisingh is said to explain, only in contradicting the Free Press assertions that the Central Committee did not know much in advance who witnesses would be whom Conference will have to examine. Sir Harisingh has been told by his dissatisfied colleagues that contradiction, if any, will be not of the Free Press but of the Chairman, Sir Sankaran Nair, and that since they decided neither to issue contradiction nor to issue statement over their signatures Sir Harisingh might have as well respected their feelings and not dragged their name in press interview. Thus Sir Harisingh is not after all very much satisfied with way in which his first essay at propaganda for Sir John has developed.

What will Sir Harisingh now do? Will he write to the "Sunday Times" and explain that it was all a mistake of that paper to have created difficulties for Sir Harisingh? The "Sunday Times" may then have something to say in defence of its competent and highly paid staff. And Sir John Simon also will have something to say.

So Sir Harisingh, as far as can be ascertained, is content to shrug his shoulders at the storm of criticism which his conduct has evoked amongst his own colleagues and to remain silent on principle that silence is golden when ever well planned campaigns miscarry.—Free Press Beam Service.

OUT TO CREATE RECORD

—:o:—

Duchess of Bedford in Karachi

DEPARTURE FOR RETURN JOURNEY

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

The Duchess of Bedford landed here at 6-55 this evening, in her big yellow and blue fokkar monoplane. She had completed her first half of the flight in which she is endeavouring to create a record by flying to India and back within a week. The flight was uneventful but for the fact it was bumpy from Bushire. During the flight the Duchess had at times taken over control of the plane from Captain Barnard the pilot. She stays at the Government House to-night as the guest of the Commissioner in Sind.—A. P.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT IN 96 HOURS

—:o:—

RETURN JOURNEY TO START THIS EVENING

LONDON, Aug. 5.

New York.—The "Graf Zeppelin's" Trans-Atlantic flight occupied 96 hours, 23 minutes. All are well and happy except the stowaway who has been in solitary confinement since he was discovered. All passengers were thrilled by the "wonderful voyage." The landing was one of the finest ever seen at Lakehurst. The airship was tied up to the mooring mast in a brisk wind which gradually died down; and at 1-55 in mornnig she was pulled down and "walked into" the hanger by the ground crew. Mr. Eckener stated that the return flight to Freidrichshahaffen would start on Wednesday evening and would be the first stage of the world flight. Reuter.

PROVINCIAL NATIONAL MILITA

—:o:—

CENTRAL SIMON COMMITTEE DISCUSSES QUESTION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

LONDON, Aug. 5

The Central Simon Committee, it is said, discussed in their meetings the question of national defence, and came to the conclusion that one solution would be to create a provincial national militia which could be vallied for national defence in times of emergency.—Free Press.

INVESTITURE AT VICEREGAL LODGE

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy will hold an investiture at Viceregal Lodge on August 22nd.

THE KING COMES OUT OF DOOR

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The King spent considerable time in gardens of Buckingham Palace yesterday.. This is the first time the King was out of doors since his last operation.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM

—:o:—

Conference At Hague

GERMAN DELEGATES' VIEWS

LONDON, August 6.

The Hague.—13 nations will be represented at a very important Conference of Powers which is opening here, to-morrow, with the object of settling the reparations and Rhineland probems leading to pacification of Europe. The Delegates are optimistic. Mr. Henderson, interviewed by Reuter, expressed the opinion that the Conference would certainly lead to the evacuation of Rhineland by both the British and the French. The German delegate was not so confident, but said Germany expected a binding Anglo-French promise of evacuation as soon as the Young plan came into operation. The delegate indicated that the German Government might arrive at a compromise on the French proposal of the Committee of "Verification and Conciliation" in the Rhineland provided it was not imposed beyond 1935.

"NO LONGER A MATTER FOR ARGUMENT".

Later,—The German delegate's views do not accord with the view held in the German Government circles. It is pointed out, by Reuter's Berlin correspondent, that the latter consider that evacuation of the Rhineland is no longer a matter for argument and that the German delegation will insist on this claim being settled independently of other problems. Furthermore, if the Conference desires to liquidate, financially the consequences of war the demand for a "conciliation committee" must be dropped.—Reuter.

RECOGNITION BY FOREIGN POWERS

ROBBER CHIEF'S FRANTIC EFFORTS

LONDON, August 6.

Reports have been received from Constantinople and Angora which go to show that Bachha Sakao, the bandit chief of Kabul, has a widespread net of emissaries to preach his cause and to secure alliances for him even in distant countries.

It has been an open secret for long time that though Bacha Sakao has been renewing entreaty after entreaty to foreign powers to recognise him as the Ruler of Afghanistan foreign powers have studiously refused his request.

Now a story comes over the wires from Constantinople that the Secretary of the Arghan Legation at Angora took advantage of the temporary absence of the Afghan Ambassador from Legation premises and declared that he was hereafter in possession of the Legation and that he was accredited representative of true ruler of Afghanistan namely, Baccha Sakao. The Secretary, it is said, drove out of the Legation premises the son of the Ambassador. Every efforts is being made by the Ambassador to regain possession.—Free Press Beam Service.

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S ELECTION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Mr. N. C Kelkar, M.L.A. has been elected President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sava Conference to be held at Dacca on 24th and 25th August.—A P.

OVER 1 LAKH WORKERS FURTHER AFFECTED

—:o:—

Calcutta Jute Strike Situation Worsens

STRIKERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH DURWANS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

As a result of the strike of the weavers, authorities of the Kinnison, Kilvin, Empire, Titaghar Jute Company, Kankinnarah Jute Company and Reliance were compelled to close down their mills.

JOINT CONFERENCE.

A conference was held at the Bhatpara Municipal Office with the District Magistrate as Chairman. Representatives of labour in the Bengal Legislative Council, Messrs. K. C. Roy Chowdhury and Latafat Hossain and Dr. Prabhabati Das Gupta and Managers of twelve Jute Mills were present. Labour leaders agreed to call off the strike if an assurance was given that wages of weavers doing sixty-hours work would be based on the scale of the old bonus prior to 1st July when they were working 54 hours a week. An assurance was given by the Begg Dunlop group of mills, but the managers of other mills took time to consult their Managing Agents.

MANAGERS' COMPLAINT.

The Managers complained of extreme intimidation and provocation. Several strikers were examined by the District Magistrate, some of whom complained of intimidation, but a majority of them stated that their grievance was regarding bonus.

It is hoped that if all the groups of mills follow the Begg Dunlop, an early settlement of the dispute is possible.

In view of the Jute Mill strike, police has been reinforced from the Districts of Birbhum and Asansol.—A. P.

OVER 1 LAKH WORKERS FURTHER AFFECTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Later information in connection with the Jute Mills strike states that over twenty mills in Barrakpore Sub-Division alone involving over one lakh of people were affected to-day. No disturbance of a serious character is reported.—A. P.

REPORTED MURDER OF JUTE STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A sensational rumour is current here to the effect that six strikers who were attempting to enter Goure. pore Jute Mill were killed in a conflict with Kabuli Durwans specially employed during the strike. The rumour has not yet been confirmed. —A. P.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6

Zaman, Secretary, Belur Textile Wokers Union was arrested this morning at Beliyaghata on his way to Union Office. He will be produced before the Deputy Commissioner of Police to-day. Dil Mahomed, a worker in Beliaghata Union and North Jute Mill who is said to have great influence with the workers, and who was arrested on Saturday at Beliaghata was discharged to-day.

The situation is quiet. Na trouble is reported.—A. P.

STRIKERS PEACEFUL

—:o:—

POLICE GUARD MILL AREA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6

There was vigorous picketing throughout the day and workers are determined not to return to work till their grievances are redressed.

A strong contingent of police are guarding the area and at noon today, eight volunteers of the Jute Workers Union were arrested.

STRIKERS PEACEFUL.

The strikers are peaceful, and nothing untoward has happened.

It is stated that a conference was held to consider the situation, but no settlement has been reached.—Free Press.

ANNAPURNIAH PLEADS "NOT GUILTY"

—:o:—

Statement Not Allowed To Be Read in Court

„NO MORE GUILTY THAN MANY ENGLISH HISTORIANS"

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 6

The trial of Mr. Annapurniah was resumed to-day before the District Magistrate. After perusing the writtten statement of the accused the Magistrate did not permit Mr. Annapurniah to read his statement. The Public Prosecutor then argued the case.

Pleading not guilty to the charge Mr. Annapurniah said that if he was to be sentenced for sedition, English historians like Ball, Malleson and others should be sentenced along with him.

Judgment will be delivered on the 12th Instant.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Cairo.— The announcement that King Fuad has cancelled his visit to Newcastle and is leaving for Egypt owing to unforeseen circumstances has caused sensation in Egypt. The Wafd Party has issued a fiery appeal to the nation exhorting solidarity in face of serious situation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Bukharest.—Ten were killed and many injured in fight between troops and striking miners who seized power station at Lupeni in Jid Valley endangering miners working underground.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N.Y. Futures Decline 10 to 12 Points

BEARISH CROP ESTIMATES

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 points on reports of insect damage and high temperatures over Western Belt. There was absence of buying owing to the uncertainty of the next Bureau report and prices declined on bearish private crop estimates. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 18.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 18.92c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 19.04, lowest 18.88.

January Highest 19.26 (opening) lowest 19.07 (2.37 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Travelling man wires from Greensboro (N. Carolina): Estimate condition my territory (Eastern and Central belt) 70.5 per cent. Indication about one million bales above last years ginnings. Weather next four weeks most important of entire season, especially coming fortnight. Carolinas late and uncertain with widespread weevil infestation and may not exceed last

ASTROLOGY AND COTTON BUREAU

—:o:—

Prof. Shah predicts that the Bureau Report due on the 8th inst. will be bullish resulting in a rise of Rs. 15/- to Rs. [illegible]. It is advisable to buy on all weak markets. The aspects between Mercury and Jupitar, Mercury and Saturn and Moon with Venus indicates great bull activity.

years yield. Conditions my territory should not become alarming, unless too much August moisture rapidly increases weevil depredations, particularly Alabama and [illegible].

[illegible]ling man wires from Dallas [illegible]:—Crop is injured by continued high temperature, crop deteriorating very fast. Hot weather causing cotton to shed badly. Temperature entirely too high.

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office, Liverpool:—

Weather market little business pending Bureau.

Harris:—"Cotton producing area subject to weevil damage unquestionably much greater than last year. With possibilities this menace to crop not yet made, short position at present price level appears dangerous, and we believe conservative purchases justified with idea of scale down accumulation."

Reuter:—"Market is heavy insect damage is being offset by bearish crop estimates and Western selling."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co.:—

"New York cables hot dry Texas, little rain East Belt".

The Commercial Appeal: Estimate condition 70 per crop 15,378,000 bales".

The Southern Cotton Co.: Estimate condition 69.4 per cent ero 15,390,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 5.

October	18.98—05
December	19.13—11
January	19.10—12
March	19.29—31
May	19.45—10
Middling Spot	18.90—10

[illegible] ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 5.

[illegible]	18.77—05
[illegible]	18.97—05
[illegible] Spot.	18.92—08

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 5.

New York—10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	18.90
January	19.13
March	19.26
New York Noon Call.	
October	18.96
January	19.13
March	19.29

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The local market opened at Rs. 348|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery in sympathy with overnight decline at New York. The market declined to Rs. 348|- but recovered on local buying. Later on prices advanced on firm Liverpool opening advices. Rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach J./A.	339
Broach A./M.	350
Oomra D./J.	313 12
Bengal D./J.	262 8

To-day's Highest Broach J/A 339 Lowest 336/8 A/M Highest 350/4, lowest 347/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 6.

Aug.	255.90	+0.30
Nov.	229.80	+2.20
Feb.	218.30	+1.50

ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Bengal 260 D/J.
Broach 348 A/M
Broach 337 J/A.
Oomra 312 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Broach	353	348	340	335
S D	355	350	342	337
P A	356	351	343	338
K V	347	342	334	329
Dholera	342	337	329	324
Kalajin	346	341	333	328
Cutch	360	355	347	342
Surat	413	408	400	395
Rajpipla	413	408	400	395

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

100 Japan T and Co. Aurangabad 200 Old.
100 Chacheti T & Co. American 300
100 Gokak Mill Harda Old 245
100 Patel Cotton & Co. Veraval 230
100 Japan T & Co. Muthia 242
100 Forbes & Co. Jaora 254
300 Ralli Bros. Khandesh 180/200

OILS & CAKES.

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 547 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY Aug. 6

Our Market remained entirely (Both Kanta & Soda) closed to-day in the honour of sad death of Sheth Maganlal Dipchand of Messrs. Maganlal Dipchand & Co.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	76	363,728
Central India	661	385,758
Barsi & Nagar	309	261,084
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	84,752
Berar	345	788,783
Central Provinces	39	392.016
Total Oomras	1,430	2,276,121
Dholera	407	243,132
Rajputana	.....	50.629
N.-W. Provinces	.....	62,116
Sind-Punjab	.....	133,721
Broach	.....	194,898
Coompta and Dharwar	1,103	122,400
Westerns-Northerns	341	55,635
Cocoanada	.....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	39,584
Persian	.....	1,704
American	.....	11,168
Egyptian and African	48	102,740
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	47
Total	3,329	3.293,900

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 1st Aug. This year.
Europe	966	890,214
Japan & China	4,250	1,706.552
Coast Ports	50	19,830
Up-country by Rail	.....	132,802
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	37,733
Total	5,266	2,787,158

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, August 6.

F. P. Bales	1929-30
Receipts to date 5-8-29	5000
Receipts Yesterday, 5-8-29	1000
Exports to date 5-8-29	22000
Stocks at Ports 2-8-29	517000
Stocks Interior Towns 2-8-29	198000
Stocks Liverpool 2-8-29	840000
Visible Supply 2-8-29	1708000
Quantity in Sight 2-8-29	11000

BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Bro. Asso. Ltd.)

SILVER.

BOMBAY Aug. 6

London Ready—Closed.
London Forward—Closed.
China Op. 2|4|10 Clo. 2|4|10.
America Op. 53|2
Ready 55|12
Shravan Op. 55|10 1|2, Clo. 55|11 1|2
Bhadra Op. 55|9 1|2 Clo. 55|10 1|2.
Tejimandi Shravan -|12|-
Tejimandi Bhadarva 1|1|-

GOLD.

Ready 21|6|9
Shravan 21|6|9
Bhadra 21|7|-
N. City 21|11|6
N. Manor 21|10|6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/11.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/10

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/3

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust Rs. 77/4

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 **Rs. 100.**

Forward Rates:—16th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/13/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/2/0/5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/6/0.

Tone of Market.—Fairly Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 6.

3 months Discounts 5 1|2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 15/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1-1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

"Tone of Silver."—Holiday.

STANDARD INDIAN COTTON

—:o:—

INTERESTS OF GROWERS NEGLECTED

The Technological Reports on Standard Indian Cotton by A. James Turner, M.A., B.Sc., Director of the Matunga Laboratory are published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. In this bulletin reports are given on 21 standard varieties of Indian Cotton and 3 varieties of American Cotton. The reports are divided into several sections, such as, agricultural details, grader's report, fiber particulars and spinning tests. Three factors which constitute the intrisic value for spinning purposes are fully dealt with. Indian Cotton are divided into four classes. The first class is the cotton grown at Dharwar, Gadag, Surat, Punjab Cambodia and Nandyal. Its average fiber length varies from 0.83 to 0.98 inches. In class 2 Punjab Hagari and Karunganni styles grown in Madras, Verum from the Central Provinces and Berar and Umri Bani from Hyderabad are included. The average fiber-length of this class runs from 0.79 to 0.85 inches. Wagad and Central Provinces Cotton comes under the third class with a fiber length of 0.76 to 0.82 inches. Mollisoni from the Punjab and the United Provinces growths are ranked as fourth class with a fiber length of 0.70 inch. Full particulars about various tests shown by different samples during the last six years are given in this report with necessary diagrams. The findings of the Central Cotton Committee have proved fruitless as they have neither helped cotton growers nor cotton merchants. The East Indian Cotton Association has not also relied on the tests of the Technological Laboratory and has shown no inclination to make alternations in its groupings of Indian cotton. So far the work done by this institution has helped cotton exports and consumers only and the interests of millions of cotton growers remain neglected.

STOCKS AND SHARES

GOOD TONE IN MILL SHARES

Tata Steel Shares Rise

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The market opened at about unchanged prices for Mill Shares and ruled quiet but steady. Towards the close there was good demand and the market displayed good undertone. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 765 and after declining to Rs. 763 prices advanced to Rs. 767. A small relapse was recorded but was recovered and the market closed at Rs. 768. Fazal opened at Rs. 565 and after declining at Rs. 564 the market advanced to Rs. 572. Pearls opened at Rs. 357 and closed at Rs. 358. Tata Steel Shares ruled firm and prices advanced. Deferreds opened at Rs. 217 and after declining to Rs. 215 prices advanced. Cement shares ruled somewhat quiet on liquidation.

Kasturchand were done at Rs. 14 and closed at Rs. 13/12. Laxmi Cotton closed at Rs. 1,525. Tapti Rails opened at Rs. 652|8 and closed at Rs. 650. India Bank shares were done at Rs. 99/12, 100/4. Central Pref. 66|8. Katni Defds changed Bank shares were done at Rs. 18/10. Tata Power closed at Rs. 490|- Tram Pref. 66/8. Katni Dfds. changed hands at Rs. 850|. Punjab Cements were done at Rs. 11/14. New India 21/12. Vulcan 6/13/6 Scindia 9/10 Tata Second Pref. 73|-, 74|12. Indian Radio 345, 350.. Tata Oils 18|17|8. Telephone Debenture 56|. Burmah 271|4. Petrol 4|9, 4|9|6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 765, 63, 68
Century 340, 38, 43|2,
Colaba 127.
Crescent 101
Fazul 565, 64, 68, 65, 72.
Indore 378,
Madhowji 32.
Nagpur 485. 86,
New Great 181, 85,
Pearl 357. 58, 55, 58,
Simplex 51, 52,
Swadeshi 420
Burma 738,
Hydro 1110. 12, 13,
Tram 133.
Deff. 217, 15, 20, 19, 21, 20|10.
Ord. 59, 58|12, 59/6, 59/8, 59/10
Bundi 19|14, 10.
Indian 291, 89, 87, 88, 90|.
Kathi Ord. 233, 30.
Alcock 303, 7.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 338-12.
Apollo 60 nil 3/8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 763|12
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 768/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 175
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 343/12
Central India 100, 486/4
Colaba Land Mills 127/8
Crescent 100, 101/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 110
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 465
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/8/0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 146/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil 7
Fazulbhoy 230, 572/8
Finlay 100-10y 101/4
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 200
Gokak 100, 140
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 60y 1550
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 145
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7s 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 13|21 378-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1500
Kastoorchand 10, nil 13/12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0 100 195
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil, 1525
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1250
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50 nil 26.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay 70
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 185
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 358/12
Phoenix 100, 322/8
Premier 10 nil 2/4
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 5f 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4450
Simplex Mill 52/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 189, 20 420
Tata Mills 25, nil 32/8
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2220.
Western India Spinning 1000 0f 2182-8.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 101/4
Baroda 5500 0|8 x.d. 77.
Central 200 x.d. 18-12.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506, 40f. xd. 1,382|8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341-4.
Union 5/11 3/5/6.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 19/10
Central India Mining 7/14
Gwalior Cement88 10f, 94/12
Indian Cement 200
New India Assurance 51f, 21/12
Pujab Cement 100, 11/14
Shahabad Cement 100y. xd. 150
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 21/10
United Cement 100, 6y. 77.
Katni Defd 850

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/8f 785
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 92/8
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Deab 100 4/12/8y 80
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6. 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 602/8
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1113/12
Tata Power 800 nil, 490
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+30 1905
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 430

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10-14
New India Assurance 6y 21/12
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2005.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 307/8
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 2|3|12
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10.
Burma T Corporation 738/12
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord 226 def 302-8.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/10
Tata Construction 50
Tata Iron Defd. 220/10
Tata Iron Ord. 59/10

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo [illegible] 7/8 F T 100

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 5

T T Berlin on London	20.36—1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11—3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.77
T T Berne on London	25.29
T T Paris on London	123.86

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 5.

Demand Bills 484.75

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot. 15-15/16

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

—:o:—

WIDESPREAD RAINFALL

POONA, Aug. 6

The monsoon is active in Burma, Northeast India, East United Provinces and East Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Bassein, Kyaukpyu, and Akyab three inches each; Amherst, Rangoon and Gwa one and a half; Tavoy and Diamond Island one; Jalpaiguri two; Tezpur Berhampur, and Mymensingh one and a half; Sibsagar, Gauhati, Cherrapunji and Balasore one; Lucknow four; Benares three; Allahabad two; Cawnpore and Jubbulpore one and a half; Muktesar and Sutna one; and Mahabaleshwar one an a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Upper Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Malabar and extend in the central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar and East United Provinces during the next thirtysix hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 6

General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the east United Provinces and the north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the east Central Provinces, the southwest Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occured in the West United Provinces, the west Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Baluchistan, Gujarat and Malabar. Skies are overcast in the United Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere except in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, where they are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the Central Deccan and the south Central Provinces. Temperatures were below normal in the west Punjab and the east United Provinces.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar, and extend in the central parts of the country.

Station	Rainfall
Allahabad	2.00"
Cawnpore	1.42"
Jhansi	0.01"
Delhi	0.06"
Lahore	0.37"
Mount Abu	0.06"
Surat	0.13"
Khandwa	0.04"
Jubbulpore	1.53"
Raipur	0.08"
Ratnagiri	0.28"
Karwar	0.05"
Ahmedanagar	0.02"
Mahabaleshwar	1.50"
Sholapur	0.22"
Belgaum	0.30"
Aurangabad	0.02"
Mangalore	0.22"
Calicut	0.07"
Cochin	0.05"
Cuddapah	0.13"
Bellary	0.02"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

August 6.

Rainfall at—

	Colaba. Point	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·39"	0·50"	0·22"
Total Since 1st June to date	43·31	58·93	46·92
Total for the cor. period '28	59·07	73·65	58·06
Total for the cor. period '27	50·43	60·66	49·14

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m of 6-8-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.790 inches (.073 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. [illegible]003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (1.1 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees (0.3 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 199 miles

THE LASSITUDE OF THE TROPICS.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW AVOIDED.

In tropical climates everyone at times suffers from a feeling of lassitude, becomes weak and nervous and loses all energy and interest in life. This is simply due to a condition of the blood, which needs more Iron, and the lassitude will completely disappear as soon as sufficient Ion is supplied to the blood. The best and easiest way to do this is by simply taking a course of ordinary Iron Jelloids, which contain the necessary Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed by the blood.

They are easy to take and quite cheap, sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12; made in four kinds, No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults, No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong. Take Iron Jelloids and always be healthy.

(3) (Advt.)

WONDERFUL CAPACITY IN FORETELLING.

Write the exact date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter. For 5 questions construing futurity Re. 1, As. 4 for every additional question. One year monthly Life Reading Rs. 2, Five years monthly Rs. 7-8, V. P. Charges As. extra.

"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact uture.

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM, Tiruttani.
Chittoor District, (S. India).

TONIC
NAROLINA SYRUP
For Asthama and Broncho-Peneumonia
And
Inotsal Grape Syrup
Tonic for Rachitis children and blessing to pregnant women before and after delivery. Prepared by well-known Italian Doctors
FERRERO & BRUNI'S
Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium.
For these medicines Gold Medal and Certificates have been awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry of Turin(Italy) and well-knownHospitals & Doctors.
Sole Agents for—
India, Burma and Ceylon.
THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Chemical Dept.
Bruce Street, Fort **Bombay.**

Magical Piles Balm
Our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm Patented in the Govt. of India Patent office is a sure External Remedy for both Bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will stop within 24 hours. Cure Cent per Cent within Ten days only. Price per Tin 2-8-0 only.
PILES BALM DEPOT
Vizagapatam, (S. India).
R1761

The Asiatic Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Bangalore City.
INCREASE of 86% in new business. Proportionate increase in Premium income and Life fund.
SPOKEN WELL
both by press and the public.
Write for claimants' testimonials and press opinion.
M. N. DONGRE, B. Sc.
Pramjiwan Building,
Near Opera Tram Terminus,
Bombay 4.
V. RANGASAMI
B.A., B.L., F.C.D.
General Secretary,
BANGALORE CITY.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Capable REPRESENTATIVES, for Bengal Insurance Calcutta. Best terms for really capable men SATYENDRACHANDRA MITRA, 70, Forbes, St., Bombay.
A R1808

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions at Nasik. Apply immediately for terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 322., Bombay.

WANTED—SERVICES of a (Married) efficient Gujrathi typist, must be good at Secretarial work. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Box No. 2336 Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1807

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

A$100 If you prove that EVERPLAY injures Records, Latest American phonograph needle plays 27000 records. Rs. 5/ only. Particulars, UNITED ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
T R1805

EDUCATIONAL.

BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Burman St., CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as wireless attendants, operators for Government, Marine, Aircraft and Broadcasting stations. Our students are assured to get the certificates from the Director General of Post and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India.

Apply for prospectus and rules with 1 anna stamp to the PRINCIPAL.

Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkr Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M — W. S.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—An Educated BRIDEGROOM, below 30 years of age, well settled in life, for an accomplished girl of 18. Only Brahmins of reform views speaking Gujarathi or Hindi should communicate, giving full particulars regarding family history and profession to Box No. 2327 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1785

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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SEE KASHMIR THIS YEAR

A specially conducted tour will run during August-September covering 5,200 miles and comprising famous places of Upper India as previously announced.

CATERING will be provided on train.

EVERY COMFORT arranged.

REDUCE TRIP fares:—
II Class Rs. 178|-
III Class Rs. 86|-.

BOOKING has now commenced and will close on

15TH AUGUST 1929.

ACCOMMODATION STRICTLY LIMITED.

Apply to Publicity Officer,

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

for full particulars.

32560

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REGISTRATION OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the University Notification, dated the 8th July, 1929, on the subject of the registration of postgraduate students, does not apply to candidates, who intend to appear for an Examination for a Master's or Doctor's Degree in 1930 and that all such candidates as have already registered their names will have their registration fee of Rs. 5 refunded on their applying in this behalf to the Registrar and returning the receipts granted to them.

2. It is further notified.

(a) That no student studying PRIVATELY will be allowed in 1931 and subsequent years to appear for an Examination for a Master's or Doctor's Degree;

(b) That, until proper arrangements for the control and supervision of postgraduate studies are made by the Board of Postgraduate Studies to be constituted under the New University Act, arrangements already made for postgraduate work in the different Colleges will be recognized;

(c) That every student who intends to appear for the first time for an Examination for a Master's or Doctor's Degree in 1931 and any subsequent year has to register his name as a postgraduate student at the office of the University Registrar within one month of the date of commencement of the term in which he begins his studies. The time for the receipt of applications for registration has been extended this year as a special case to the 30th September, 1929.

Forms of application for registration may be obtained free of charge from the office of the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 29th July, 1929.
32614

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 8th August, 1929, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time):—

81. From Prof. V. G. Rao, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi.—For expressing opinion that the principle of the rule adopted by the Corporation regarding the superannuation of ministerial servants should be made applicable to Executive Officers and other Municipal servants.

82-83. From Mr. Mulraj Karsondas—(82) For recommending the Standng Committee to lay down that all repayments of Municipal loans whenever due, should be made by the Chief Accountant in Municipal Offices and (83) For appointing a Committee to report whether it is possible to revise the grades of salaries of higher post appointments to be made in future with a view to economy.

84. From Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia.—For recommending the Standing Committee to employ two firms of brokers for the borrowing, lending and other financial business of the Corporation to get competitive rates.

85. From Mr. S. K. Pupala, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon—For appointing a Works Committee to inspect from time to time various Municipal works in progress in the City.

86. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For rescinding the Resolution of the Corporation expressing opinion that the posts of Deputy Superintendents under the Schools Committee should be reserved for Senior Third Year Trained Teachers as an incentive to good work.

87. From Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the result of the negotiations with the B.B. & C.I. Railway in the matter of providing a staircase on the Kennedy Bridge.

88. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Tramways Company to extend the Tramway service from Dadar (Parsi Colony) to the Lady Jamshedji Road, Tilak Bridge, Mahim, Parel, Worli and Bhawanishanker Road.

89. From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of providing a small street refuge with a lamp-post thereon in the centre of the road at the foot of the Musjid Bridge near the junction of Dongri Street and Musjid Bunder Road.

90-91 From Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji—(90) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of replacing Bannister lamps by gas or electric lights and (91) For requesting the Roads Committee to expedite their report on the question of the provision of a foot-overbridge at Chowpatty Level Crossing.

92. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting Government to fix a very early date for the holding of the Conference regarding the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipal Corporation.

93-94. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—(93) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to whether it is not expedient to give the Assistant Lady Superintendents the designation of Lady Superintendents and the grade of Superintendents and (94) For expressing opinion that Standard Time should henceforth be adopted for all Municipal purposes.

95. From Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps taken by him for removing certain conditions which according to Major Covell contribute towards the existence or manifestation of malaria in Bombay.

96-97. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—(96) For expressing opinion that the workmen working in the Roads Department should be paid their salaries before the 10th of each month to mitigate in some way the hardship caused at present by late payments and (97) For appointing a Committee to investigate into the grievances of Municipal workmen.

98. From Capt. J. Alban De-Souza—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of providing a roof over the public urinals and latrines situated at the southern end of the down platform of Charni Road Station.

99. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala —For rescinding the Resolution of the Corporation regarding the proposed location of a urinal, coffee-shop, etc., near the Tram Terminus at Dadar and for requesting the Commissioner to suggest some other site for the urinal.

100. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the measures which should be adopted to prevent damage to the Chowpatty Foreshore during the monsoon.

101. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For requesting the Commissioner to send to England a suitable Indian Officer of the Fire Brigade for necessary training with a view to his being eventually appointed Chief Officer or Second Officer of the Fire Brigade.

102 From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri—For appointing Dr. J. V. Vora to be a member of the Public Health Committee.

103. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For requesting the Schools Committee to give Rs. 250 as compensation to a student who was made to re-appear for the Vernacular Final Examination although he had passed it.

104. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Commissioner to put up a temporary shed on the Chowpatty Sea Beach for the use of bathers.

105. From Mr. B. N. Mehisheri—For expressing opinion that in view of the nuisance and annoyance caused to the general public especially the hawkers by the Encroachment Department, that Department should be entirely done away with.

106. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For recommending to Government to take necessary measures for the protection of bathers and prevention of drowning fatalities occurring at Juhu.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th August, 1929.
32657

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN the CAPITAL CITY of the Kingdom of Great Lord Krishna?

If not, Visit holy DWARKA via Wadhwan Junction B. B. & C. I. Railway on the occasion of the Janmastami Fair which will be held on 28th August, 1929.

A dining Car with high class orthodox catering runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka for the convenience of pilgrims.

N. R. GREEN,
Offg. Manager & Engineer-in-Chief.

Manager & Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
Publicity Section,
Jamnagar, 13th July, 1929.
32651

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, P. A. KELLY, Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, am of opinion that it is necessary for the better preservation of public peace and public safety in the City of Bombay to prohibit the carrying of swords, spears, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks, knives or other offensive weapons, in any public place, by any person, and to prohibit the carrying, collection, preparation of stones and other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles by any person, I do hereby, by virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 23, Sub-Section 2 (a) and 2 (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, prohibit, for the period of one month from the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, the carrying of swords, spears, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks, knives or other offensive weapons, in any public place by any person in the City of Bombay and the carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting the same by any person in the City of Bombay.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 6th August, 1929.
32658

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

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A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

32392

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MENESSE & CO.

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Under instructions from the B. B. & C. Rly. Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following goods, at the risk of the Owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1929, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, Valuables, articles of Clothing, Books, Vessels. Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY DEALWOOD PACKING CASES, CRATES WOODEN REELS.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1929, at the undermentioned time and place the above mentioned goods.

At 2-30 p.m. at the G.I.P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.
at 4 p.m. at Carriage and Wagon Shops, Matunga.

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SINHACHA CHHAVA.

SATURDAY 10-8-29 at 9-30 P. M. and
SUNDAY 11-8-29 at 3-30 P. M.

Vatsala-Haran

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This Production is full of thrills and stunts and the enchanting story reveals the truth as to why we should be brave and also show the Royal Road for same.
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
3 Aug	Banpurad ...		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ...		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera a ...	All	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ...		10,902
31 ,,	Malwa ...	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin ...		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ...	with	16,519
28 ,,	Morea ...		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ...	now	12,648
12 ,,	Mantua ...		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ...		11,518
26 ,,	Rampura ...	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ...		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ...		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ...	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ...		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ...		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ...	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ...		12,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ...	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ...		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ...	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ...		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ...		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ...	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ...		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ...		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ...	ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ...		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ...	at	20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ...		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @ ...		10,902
22 ,,	Ranpura ...	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ...		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ...		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi* ...		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra) ...		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ...		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa ...		11 000
26 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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Brisbane	£82
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Datesbout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
15th Aug.	Doma'a ...	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana ...	8427
24th ,,	Domala ...	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About1929 about		
16th Aug.	Comoria ...	Colombo and Australia
18th ,,	Mirzapore* ...	Straits China and Japan.
23rd ,,	Alipore* ...	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua ...	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ...	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ...	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ...	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ...	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ...	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ...	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ...	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Haruna Maru ...	10300	--	@ Aug
Awa Maru ...	6028	2 Aug.	11 ,,
Kamo Maru ...	8000	--	@21 Aug.
aNageto Maru ...	5901	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru ...	10000	--	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ...	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ...	8 00	--	@18 Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Suwa Maru ...	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ...	11000	22 ,,	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru...	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.

FROM OBIEN O SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ...	22000	21 Aug.	28 Aug.
Korea Maru ...	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.

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1929		
7th Aug.	Bankura ...	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	Varsova ...	Basrah via Karachi
14th ,,	Karapara ...	East & South Africa.

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

[illegible]

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City & Suburbs

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.
Banking Inquiry Committee, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup: King George V. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.
Rovers Cup: Royal Tank Corps v. B. B. R. A.; Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
Rovers Cup: Royal Warwicks v. 15th Bde. R. A. (Kirkee), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

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A quarterly season ticket between Matunga or Gowari and Masjid issued in the name of Mr. N. N. Mulay may be claimed from the Matunga Residents' Association.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination will be given in the Hall of the Secondary Training College on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. The first lecture will be given on Friday the 9th of August, 1929.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The O S K steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th August and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on the 9th August.

NAMDEV CO-OP. AGENCY LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Namdeo Co-operative Agency, Ltd., will be held in the office of the Agency, Morarji Goculdas Market on Saturday, August 12 at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to adopt the report of the working of the Agency for 1928-29, to elect Board of Directors to declare dividend and to adopt certain amendments to rules.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAFRABAD.

The total number of patients (men, women and children) treated in the Bai Godavaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafrabad during the month of April was 2182; May was 1543 and June was 1770. The total number of patients treated for three months was 5495.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Prof. H. L. Kaji will deliver a public lecture on "Students and the Co-operative Movement" on Saturday the 10th instant at the Brotherhood Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The meeting is open to the public.

SOHRAB BHAROOCHA ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood an Extempore Competition open to undergraduates of the local colleges will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at the Brotherhood Hall at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.). Two prizes of Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 respectively will be awarded as decided by a Board of Judges. Each Competitor will be allowed 7 minutes. Competitors should send in their names on or before 10th August.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF.

The following contributions have been received by the Servants of India Society, Bombay, for the Assam Flood Relief work:—

Contributions previously announced Rs. 572-13-5; Contribution received from K and J Cooper, Educational Publishers Rs. 300; Contribution received from a sympathiser Rs. 5; total Rs. 875-13-5.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY FACULTIES

The following gentlemen have been elected as Ordinary Fellows of the University by the Faculties.

Faculty of Arts:—Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. N. M. Shah, Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona, Mr. A. X. Soares, Professor of English, Baroda College.

Faculty of Science:—Mr. D. D. Kanga, Professor of Chemistry, Gujerat College, Mr. K R Kanitkar, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona and Mr. G. S. Mahajani, Professor Fergusson College, Poona.

Faculty of Law:—Mr. G. M. Gupte, Advocate, High Court and Dr. T. M. Kajiji, M. A. (Oxon.), LL D. (Dub.), J P, Bar-at-Law

Faculty of Medicine:—Dr G. V. Patel, L M. and S. (Bombay) and Dr. A. G. Viegas, L M. and S. F. C. P. S., Medical Practioner.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

—:o:—

The following are extracts from the report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1929, of the Imperial Bank of India to be submitted to the annual general meeting to be held on 19th instant:—

"The half-year opened with the Bank Rate at 7 per cent, money in good demand for trade purposes and our borrowings from the Paper Currency Department against Trade Bills standing at Rs. 7 crores. On the 8th February our borrowings from Currency were increased by a further Rs. 2 crores and on the 13th February Government notified the Bank that, until further notice, all existing and future loans from Currency would carry interest at 8 per cent per annum: in consequence the Bank raised its rate to 8 per cent on the 14th February. With the gradual falling away in trade demand, and the repayment by Government of Ways and Means Advances it was found possible to reduce our borrowings from Currency to Rs. 2 crores by the 11th April (on which date Bank Rate was reduced to 7 per cent) and to repay them in full by the end of that month: the Bank Rate being reduced to 6 per cent on the 9th May and to 5 per cent on the 6th June.

The average rate for the half-year was 6.878 as compared with 6.945 for the corresponding period of 1928.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 64,59,309-4-8 which with Rs. 16,72,215-2-2 brought forward from the half-year ended the 31st December 1928, made a total of Rs. 81,31,524-6-10. This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax, Rs. 45,00,000-0-0; 2. Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,00,000-000; 3. Transferred to Pension Funds, Rs. 3,48,000-0-0; 4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year, Rs. 27,83,524-6-10. The total being Rs. 81,31,524-6-10."

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st July 1929 was as under:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation 1,85,71,87
Reserve coin and bullion:—
In India Silver coin 1,03,81,80
In India Gold bullion 32,21,65
In India Silver bullion 4,62,59
Securities (purchase price) in India 43,18,82
Securities (purchase price) in England 1,87,01
Internal bills of exchange nil.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 3rd instant, the total mortality 491 was 9 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 19.6. The figures compare favourably with those for the 31st week of 1928 when the mortality was 493 and death rate 19.7, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 619 and death rate 25.2.

Out of the total deaths 170 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 2 attacks and 1 death during the week. Smallpox caused 18 attacks and 7 deaths during the week. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 493 and compares favourably with that for the 31st week of 1928 when the figure was 430 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz. 379.

MILL AREA QUIET

—:o:—

WORKERS RECRUITED FROM UP-COUNTRY

INDIAN CHRISTIANS & ANGLO-INDIAN BOYS ENGAGED

In the mill area everything was quiet. The mill owners are recruiting new workers from up-country, while a mill at Sewree is employing Indian Christian and Anglo-Indian boys who are brought and taken away to their destinations in motor lorries.

The G. K. Union distributed some doles to the strikers on Tuesday.

IN THE WAKE OF JUHU

—:o:—

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT BASSEIN

BASSEIN, Aug. 6.

Four Hindu youths went out at sea for a swim, on Monday last (Somvati Amavas) were caught by an undercurrent and swept away far beyond the aid of those on shore.

The Hindus in Bassein, as is their custom, went to the sea for a bath in the morning. There were several hundreds bathing most of them in waistdeep water, but four men, (all of them young) went further up to swim. All of a sudden an alarm was raised and on turning in the direction of the swimmers, it was discovered that they were out a mile and a half in the sea making frantic signs to those on shore for rescue. Fortunately for the swimmers some fishermen who had gone out for their day's work rushed in their boats to the rescue of the men three of whom were brought to the shore in a semi-conscious condition while the fourth was drowned.

Govind Ganesh Choudhary the unfortunate victim was a young man of 25. The body is not yet traced.

INJURED PERSONS PROGRESS FAVOURABLY

—:o:—

POLICE TAKE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

After the skirmish between Gurkhas and Pathans on Monday, calm prevailed and the business localities of Nagdevi, Abdul Rehman Street, Kalbadevi and Musjid presented the same serene appearance as before. The injured persons are progressing favourably. The police have taken precautionary measures to prevent any such further incident.

THE TRAGEDY AT JUHU

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

SIR,—The heart-rending drowning tragedy at Juhu culminating in the loss of four precious lives in the prime of life last Sunday, has cast a deep gloom over the hearts of all sympathetic persons. The fullest sympathy is being shown to the relatives and dear ones of the young victims devoured by the sea. Every Parsi family feels as if the gruesome tragedy of four untimely and unnatural deaths has carried away some one from the midst of their own dear and near ones, so sad and gloomy are the looks everywhere when the sad tragedy is discussed.

All praise, all honour, all respect to the memory of the two brave and noble-hearted heroes, the Adenwalla cousins, who readily sacrificed their young and precious lives at the altar of duty to save a friend and his beloved wife from imminent watery graves when the first cries for help fell on their ears from the drowning lady.

Parsi hearts possess admirable traits of bravery and self-sacrifice under trying circumstances, instances of which are not wanting. Let us all pray that the spirits of the departed victims of this shocking tragedy will rest in peace in the higher planes.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. CHOTHIA.

2717 MEMBERS ENROLLED.

—:o:—

LAST MONTH'S ACTIVITIES

As the workers of the Bhulenwar Congress Committee were engaged in organising two processions during the last week, they were not able to go from house to house for enrolling members. During the week days, however, they enlisted 176 members. The total number of members now stands at 2717.

In the last month the workers of the Committee made persistent and vigorous efforts for ending Congress members. About 1350 leaflets were distributed and 70 chawls and buildings were visited. In all 1104 members were enrolled during the last month. Khaddar worth Rs. 30 was also sold. On the 28th ultimo National Flag salutation ceremony was also performed.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay visited the Sassoon Hospital on Monday

WHY WORKERS ARE FORCED TO RESORT TO DIRECT ACTION

—:o:—

Mr. Bakhle's Evidence before Court of Inquiry

NO PROPER MACHINERY TO REPRESENT WORKER'S GRIEVANCES

Further evidence was given by the witnesses of the Girni Kamgar Maha-Mandal before the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry on Tuesday. Ramchandra Babaji, first witness to be examined, deposed that he was now working in the Kaisari-Hind Mill. Witness complained that he was personally molested as he refused to pay the Subscription to the "Red" Flag Union. He also alleged that he and some of his companions were assaultee by workers of the Weaving and Reeling departments for the reason that they were all members of Mr. Mayekar's Union. Continuing witness said that when the mills resumed work after the last general strike, he was going to the mill one day. At that time some 50 men, among whom was Mr. Nimbkar, had collected near the Kala Chowki Police Station. When they saw him they started out to assult witness as he was going to the mill. Witnes thereupon ran away.

Questioned by Mr. Mayekar why he did not pay the Subscription to the Red Flag Union if he wanted to work, witness replied that he was not willing to pay it because he felt that the last prolonged general strike was called wrongly.

PAID SUBSCRIPTION TO "RED FLAG UNION.

To the Chairman witness said that he went to work in the Western India Mill in October last when the strike was called off. Subscription to the Red Flag Union was demanded in the second month and he paid it.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF GENERAL STRIKE.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. V. Deshpande, witness said he knew Mr. Mayekar for the last 5 to 7 years and had been a member of his Union from the start. He was regularly paying the subscriptions. But he had stopped payment since about a year and a half. In October last he was not a member of the G. K. Mahamandal. Proceeding witness said he was not in favour of last year's general strike because that was not the way of calling a general strike.

Witness told Mr. Deshpande that he used to collect subscriptions inside the mills and no objection had been taken to that.

I AM A "DADA".

Continuing witness said that he knew Mr. Borekar, that he knew knew Mr. Borekar, but could not say whether he had any connection with the G. K. Mahamandal. Mr. Borekar was not his friend, but was merely an acquaintance. He did not know whether Mr. Borekar was a *Dada*. "Why, I am also a Dada', declared he.

Further questioned by Mr. Deshpande witness said he knew Mr. Nimbkar as he used to attend the meetings of the Red Flag Union. Witness also used to attend those meetings though he was not a member of that Union.

Sadhu Shankar and Hari Ramji were then cross-examined by Mr. Ranadive after which the Court rose for lunch.

WHAT DOES BOREKAR DO?

In his cross-examination Hari Ramji made the statement that Mr. Borekar was at present working in the Daud Mill. He had no particular Department; but he was going from department to department.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Ranadive continued the cross-examination of Keshav Nathoo and Kondiba Laxman. Y

Babu Ganpat was another witness examined.

MR. BAKHLE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union was then examined at length by the Court. He was questioned about the strike of 1925, the Tariff Board's report etc., as also regarding the various stages of the joint conference between the Mill-owners Association and the Joint Strike Committee. Mr. Bakhle explained the circumstances under which the Labour Union first came to meet the Millowners' Association in 1925. He told Mr. Bilaram the general strike of 1925 was declared on the question of reduction in wages.

The cut was restored when the excise duty on cotton was susponded. He added that the excise duty had nothing to do with the strike and it was not an issue then.

FORCED TO TAKE DIRECT ACTION.

Asked as to whether there was any declaration of wage cut during last year's general strike, Mr. Bakhale replied no wage cut was proposed then. He was told that the mill-owners were preparing a standardisation scheme. But he did not know then that the scheme contemplated a reduction in the wages.

Continuing, Mr. Bakhle deplored the absence of any proper machinery to deal with the complaints of workmen as they arose. The result was that the grievances accumulated to such an extent that the workers decide on direct action. He could not say anything about the strikes that occurred between October and March last.

The examination then centred round the Joint Conference between the Millowners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee. Mr. Bakhale explained the various stages of the Conference till it finally broke up on the question of the complaints of victimisation brought forward by the G. K. Union. The examination was not over when the Court rose for the day.

WHY KABALI'S FLIGHT WAS DELAYED

—:o:—

BAD WEATHER, BAD HEALTH AND MACHINE REPAIRS

The following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. P M Kabali, the Indian Air Pilot from Tripoli

Since my attempt-flight is delayed beyond the expectations of anybody, I think it necessary to give some explanation as to the cause of the same for public information.

When I first attained my B License in Aviation as the first Indian I thought of flying to India animated by a spirit of adventure. Accordingly, I drafted a scheme and hoped all my plans and other necessary arrangements to be made for my journey would be completed by the 20th May; hence I declared I would be able to start on or about the 25th reaching India latest by the 7th June as weather conditions were favourable in Europe and rainy season had not started in India. But at the eleventh hour I had to change my route and hence make the necessary arrangements for petrol and other things as also the necessary survey plan for the changed route.

The second delay was caused by the machine not being ready in time It took a long time to put in order and when leaving Croydon on the 7th June the weather conditions had changed, and for reasons of health and machine trouble my journey was further delayed. The machine is not yet ready for flight and the weather quite unfavourable, though I have improved in health and am physically fit to fly. All these unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances stated above and also many others delayed and are still delaying my attempt, and I cannot help feeling that this my first attempt is not at all a complete success. Besides, the weather is particularly unfavourable for a single Seater Monoplane of 84 H. P., which is expected to perform only about 800 miles in favourable weather and 400 miles in rough weather at one stretch; however, I am still determined to resume my flight, but no definite date can be given at this stage, as it will take some time more to get my plane repaired.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug 6

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of twelve months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 6th August 1929. Tenders at Rs. 95-0-3 and above were allotted in full, and those at Rs. 95 were allotted approximately 40 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted is Rs. 1 1/2 crores. The average rate of acepted tenders is Rs. 95-1-5. From the 31st July to the 5th August 1929 intermediate Twelve Months' Bills for 2 1/2 lakhs were sold. Intermediate Twelve Months' Bills will be sold from 7th August to the 12th August 1929 at Rs. 95-4-3.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of Twelve Months' Bills will be received on Tuesday the 13th August 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 16th August 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 3 August 1929. 310,000

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 3 August 1929. 7,500,000

Total 7,810,000

APPRECIABLE INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 6

The Bombay Millowners' Association write:—

"There has been an appreciable increase in the attendance to-day and is 1,05,674."

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 8 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 6.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.10
To-day's Opening Rate	19.20
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	19.18
Difference	+.08

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 10 points but declined on long liquidation to the previous closing level. Bullish Garside estimate showing a crop of 150,80,000 bales stimulated buying and the market closed at a rise of 8 points

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 6.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	10.04
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.06
Difference	—.06

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a decline of 8 points and ruled very steady on unfavourable weather report. The market closed at decline of 6 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Wednesday the Liverpool market is lue to open at unchanged prices and in the local market Broach A/M. is expected to open at Rs. 350/8/0.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Aug. 6.
Silver Ready	21 5 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	21 7 0 Unchanged
Tone of market:	Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Aug. 6.
1st Settlement	55 10 0
2nd Settlement	55 10 0

FALSE ECONOMY

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

SIR,—On Thursday the 8th instant an important item is to be discussed in Municipal Corporation affecting the health of the city and hope you will raise your protest against it.

The proposal is to amalgamate F and G wards and place them under one Assistant Health Officer. Now, Sir, looking to the higher rate of mortality in these two wards than any oher two wards in the city, the population which is nearly one fourth of the city and the fact that these two wards are highly malarious and sickly owing to want of drainage system, it would be only a criminal folly to leave these two wards under the control of only one officer. Not only would that administration suffer but also public health would suffer a lot. I hope the Municipal Corporation would throw out the proposition which is to be brought in the name of economy.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. SHAH.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1929.

Mr. Kelkar's Latest

—:o:—

Many Nationalists have hailed the prospect of a conference between Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah to complete the communal settlement brought so near completion by the Nehru Report and previously by the Congress-League Pact of 1927. But Mr. N. C. Kelkar, of all men, seems to be very uneasy at the prospect. His main reasons for his uneasiness are two. First, he says, Mr. Jinnah has a small following and "even supposing Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal agreed to any pact, the thing cannot take the solution of the communal problem far into the interior of Muslim quarters." Secondly, Mr. Kelkar fears that "if there is any attempt to unsettle the Nehru Report, the Hindu Mahasabha also will have to reconsider the whole position." The Sabha, he says, "agreed to the Nehru Report in its present form as a matter of compromise" and "might not accept any change in it."

In urging his first contention, Mr. Kelkar is under-estimating the recent progress of Nationalism among Muslims, which is but partially evidenced by the Congress-League Pact of 1927, by the substantial support the League gave to the Nehru Report at Delhi in April last and by the more recent inauguration of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party. The Nationalist Muslims' influence in their community is bound to be much greater and even dominant if they arrive at a full settlement with the Hindu Nationalists. It is, therefore, the foremost duty of Nationalists on either side to make every possible effort to arrive at such a settlement. If any has not the heart to help, let him not hinder.

As regards Mr. Kelkar's fears about the Mahasabha, it is not accurate to say that the Sabha accepted the Nehru Report as a compromise. With whom was the compromise effected? As a matter of fact, neither the Muslim League nor any existing Muslim institution was party to the compromise. Besides, the Surat session of the Sabha has practically repudiated the Nehru Report. When the two principal communal bodies refuse to come to terms, it is but fair that Nationalists should take the initiative in effecting a true compromise. Is it fair for the Sabha to repudiate the report and yet to insist that the report should not be altered by one jot or tittle to be made acceptable at least to the Nationalist section of the Muslim community? The most curious part of Mr. Kelkar's interview is that while he warns Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah against even making an attempt to arrive at a full settlement, he says that "the Hindu Mahasabha will never oppose any settlement made by any independent body of experts or preferably the League of Nations." Though communalism is obviously rampant in India, things are not so desperate as to need the intervention of the League in the task of Self-determination. We shall charitably assume that Mr. Kelkar is in effect telling Maulana Shaukat Ali that two can play at the game.

The Only Inference

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Do the Government of the Punjab realise what a deep gulf of distrust and bitterness they are creating between themselves and the people, by the *carte blanche* they have given to the Police in charge of the arrangements for the Lahore "Conspiracy" case to take the law in their own hands? The only inference that the public can draw from the amazing indifference of the authorities in the Punjab to the complaints against the ways of the Police is that they are desirous of striking a terror into the hearts of the population, hoping that repression of the most vexatious type will deter the citizens of the Punjab from participating in the nationalist movement and make them afraid of helping to make the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore, a success. Assaults are repeatedly made by the Police on the rights of the Press. The petition submitted to the trying Magistrate by the representatives of almost all the Lahore newspapers who are reporting the proceedings of the case testifies to the humiliation heaped upon them by the Police in subjecting them to the indignity of a personal search of an irritating kind. What reason can there be to treat these respectable members of society as "badmashes"? They are even refused the ordinary formalities of a legal search and they make in their petition various suggestions, not the least important of which is that "each person searched should enjoy the right of searching the person of the Police Officer concerned," in order to secure a partial escape from the humiliation. But we would suggest to these journalists that having been allowed by the Magistrate permission to enter the Court to exercise their lawful vocation they must insist that on no account must they be searched. If this reasonable request cannot be granted to them, they must take the self-respecting course of boycotting the proceedings. There can be no doubt that the object underlying the personal search of the Pressmen, the lady visitors and others attending the Court is to humiliate the public and terrorise it. What was the propriety of ordering one of the journalists to take off his Gandhi cap and exhibit the contents of his money-bag to the Police Officer? What is the reason for the personal search of the lady visitors by a woman officer whose services have been indented from a Borstal Jail? And did the Police imagine that some dangerous instrument which would endanger the security of the State or cause disturbance to public peace lay hidden amidst the hair of the Sikh visitor whose head they subjected to a minute investigation?

Wanted More Light

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The Free Press reported a few days ago that at the last meeting of the "Joint Free Conference" Sir Harisingh Gour and some other members of the Central Committee had protested against the treatment given to the Committee and especially against its being called upon by Sir John Simon to submit its conclusions to the Commission without any assurance that the Commission would extend the same courtesy to it. Now the Free Press reports a press interview by Sir Harisingh in which he, "speaking for himself and five other members of the Central Committee." says that "Sir John has been scrupulously fair in his treatment of the Central Committee" and that they "have full confidence in Sir John Simon." It is hard to reconcile the two reports. The case becomes positively mystifying when the London correspondent of the Free Press assures us that three members of the Committee,—unnamed—interviewed by him, "did not see their way to agree with Sir Harisingh" but would not contradict him in the Press. One of the unnamed interviewed members is reported to have said: "I shall not contribute to advertising our own humiliation." We would welcome more light and more precise information. It seems, however, to be fairly clear that the Committee's conclusions are ready and are about to be submitted to the Commission but that the Commission's recommendations are not yet formulated and, when ready, are not to be shown to the Committee. Sir Harisingh still thinks that "it is very premature to state that Sir John Simon has bolted the door against free and frank discussion and exchange of views between the Commissioners and the members of the Committee." Hope springs eternal in his breast. I any others have at all abandoned the hope, we have, in the absence of precise information, to wait till they openly and directly confess to their disillusionment.

Plea For Civilized Treatment

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The hunger-strike of the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case is a strike for the vindiction of a principle, for the enjoyment by all political prisoners in India of a right they are entitled to claim and which such prisoners do enjoy in self-governing countries, the right to be treated as civilised beings. In a statement to the Press Lala Dunichcand, who has been interesting himself in this constitutional fight for the establishment of one of the elementary rights of human beings in a civilized State, makes a number of suggestions the prompt acceptance of which by the Government of the Punjab will get them out of the *impasse* in which their worship of the false ideal of prestige has placed them. Lala Dunichand rightly observes that all persons who have committed an offence with a purely political motive or object should receive the benefit of concessions regarding diet, should not run the serious danger of intellectual starvation while under duress, should be given work in jail which they are reasonably expected to be able to do "having regard to their position in life" and should not suffer the rigours of segregation in jail. All these demands have been put forward by the political prisoners now on hunger-strike whom he has consulted and they appear to be extremely reasonable. In self-governing countries political prisoners enjoy as a matter of right what Lala Dunichand calls "concessions." This urgent question deserves the immediate and sympathetic attention of not only the Government of the Punjab but also of the Government of India whose imperative duty it is to take the initiative in instituting a much-needed reform in the treatment of political prisoners.

BOMBAY'S "PUBLIC SAFETY BILL"

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ARBITRARY POWERS FOR THE POLICE

(BY S. G. GOKHALE, M.A., Servants of India Society).

The Government of Bombay propose to enact two new laws during the present session of the Legislative Council, with a view to arm themselves with extraordinary powers to enable them to cope with extraordinary circumstances. During the last six months Bombay City was in the grip of terrible riots and Government was blamed for not having taken prompt action to stop the evil from spreading. In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bombay Presidency Area Security Bill, it is stated that most of the casualties were due to the sudden and sporadic attacks by hooligans on unwary persons whom they met on the roads and in bye-lanes and that it was found that powers conferred under the Criminal Procedure Code and under the Bombay City Police Act of 1902 were inadequate to allow the authorities to deal promptly with a state of extreme emergency such as existed on those two occasions.

The proposed Bill is practically a reproduction of the Bengal Act III of 1926. The Government of Bengal had already passed a Goonda Act in 1923, to enable them to deport bad characters but that Act laid down effective safeguards against its misuse, in the form of a judicial examination of the cases prepared under the Act. The police, therefore, were powerless to deport anybody without having first satisfactorily proved that he was a danger to the society. The circumstances, that, however, led to the enactment of such a drastic law, were the alleged influx of the upcountry men in Calcutta, who were imported by others either for their protection or to strengthen their own communities during the communal tension that prevailed, at the time. Government alleged that having nothing else to do, it was these people that created the havoc in Calcutta and the problem before the Government of Bengal was to get rid of such bad imported characters, who could not be brought under the Goonda Act, as there was nothing in their previous history to round them up under the Goonda Act. The Goonda Act was for the local hooligans, who were watched by the police; but Bengal wanted to save itself from the undesirable element increased by the influx of these unauthorised guardians of peace.

Calcutta had thus a problem peculiarly its own, when the

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Educated Farmer.

Addressing the students of the College of Agriculture, Poona, on Friday, Sir Frederick Sykes remarked: "Surely, in a country where agriculture is the means of subsistence of the bulk of the population, the demand for graduates in agriculture, at any rate, should be almost unlimited." Why the demand remains limited is chiefly due to the lethargy of those who own extensive lands but are content to have them ploughed in the old haphazard way instead of employing the services of the trained agriculturist from the college who will be able, if given the opportunity, to increase the yield from the land by using modern methods. The educated farmer alone can improve the economic capacity of the vast areas of agricultural land in India which remain more or less unproductive at present. Graduates in agriculture certainly deserve encouragement from wealthy land-owners in the shape of employment as farm superintendents.

G. O. M. of Karnatak.

All Karnatak will mourn the death of Dewan Bahadur S. K. Rodda. Well-known as the Grand Old Man of Karnatak, he was the maker of public life in his Province, distinguished himself in almost every public activity and was naturally loved and respected by people of all castes and creeds in the province. He especially distinguished himself in the sphere of education and was practically the founder of the Karnatak College. He represented the Dharwar District in the Bombay Legislative Council from 1910 and 1916 and he fully deserved the glowing tributes paid to him by officials and non-officials alike in the Council on Monday. His love for public service and enthusiasm for all-round reform deserve to be widely emulated.

An Effective Remedy.

Is it legal for a Railway passenger to pull the alarm chain to draw attention to overcrowding in a compartment? In a case in which a passenger pulled the chain in a compartment which carried 46 passengers as against the limit of 30 a Bhusaval Magistrate has held that the passengers' conduct was quite legal. In doing so the Magistrate has relied upon a recent Patna High Court decision. Both the decisions are sound. When over-crowding is excessive and causes serious discomfort to passengers, it should certainly be open to a passenger to pull the alarm chain, after complaints to the train guard have failed to remove the over-crowding. Scandalous over-crowding in third class compartments has persisted for years despite repeated protests of a milder character. A judicious use of the alarm chain may go someway in redressing the grievance.

A Home For Women.

Social and educational workers in Bombay keenly feel the want of a Home for Women of a non-sectarian character, which, besides providing boarding and lodging, might be a kind of residential social-centre. Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar M.A., late Principal of the Lokmanya Kanya Shala, has been conducting a Home at New Gamdevi somewhat on these lines for the last six years at a heavy sacrifice. We understand that she is prevented for lack of funds from developing the institution and extending the scope of its activities. It is but fair for the public of Bombay whom she serves so well to assist her financially and otherwise and to share with her the burden of maintaining the Home in an efficient condition. We trust her efforts to enlist the sympathy of workers in the cause of women will meet with a generous response.

Splendid Record.

The first annual report of the Bombay Youth League is a record of work which any recognised institution of elders might envy. To have held nearly 200 meetings during the course of the year, to have collected Rs. 16,000 for the Bardoli Satyagraha, to have provided over a hundred volunteers during the February riots, to mention but a few activities of the League, constitute an achievement which should hearten young and old alike. Special mention must be made of the excellent Social Welfare Centre at Walpakhadi where the League's workers including several lady volunteers serve the so-called depressed classes. Not less important is the League's intensive Swadeshi campaign including the periodic hawking of khaddar. The youths' uncompromising stand against communalism in every shape and in every form regardless of personalites is beyond all praise. We offer our heartiest congratulations to the League on its magnificent record of service.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Congressmen are much gratified that you have drawn the attention of the public to the doings of the Congress representatives on the Corporation (vide "Bombay Chronicle", 3-8-29.) The Nationalist press in India has a duty in this respect and I hope that you will continue to watch their doings in future also.

It is a truism to say that very few of the Swarajists believe in the constructive programme and this is less so in the city of Bombay where each Congress representative whether he be on the Corporation or on the Council is a party unto himself. Whether it is in regard to the furtherance of Khaddar or of the removal of untouchability it is futile to expect anything from many of the Bombay Swarajists, including Mr. B. T. Desai. It was not many days since there was a scene enacted in the Corporation when a Congress representative moved for the purchase of hand-spun hand-woven khaddar for the Corporation requirements and another Congress representative moved for the deletion of the words referring to khaddar and yet the Secretary of the F. C. B. Committee continues his bulletins chronicling what the several local bodies in India have done for that programme of the Congress. Considering that Mr. Mohanlal Desai was censured for his attitude on the same question last year, it may not be altogether without hope to expect the B. P. C. C. to take notice of Mr. Balubhai Desai's action as shown in the last Corporation proceedings. The fault lies in the party which cannot function as a disciplined body owing to there being more leaders than followers. The Congress party is but a dozen in strength and if even this small body cannot work jointly at least to the extent the constructive programme could be worked, what hope is there that these representatives will do other work? It will be better if the Congress washes its hand off these so-called representatives so that its good name will not be tarnished by their doings. The greatest argument for the Congress ban on legislatures and local bodies lies in the most scandalous way in which a majority of the Swarajists in almost all the provinces has been behaving towards the constructive programme, nothing to say of their other activities. Scores of instances can be given where these representatives obtained all the support necessary from the Congress to enter the Corporation for once or twice and then they completely ignored that body and such is their gratefulness that they do not even care if the Congress Committees exist and function once their election is over. If a committee were to be appointed by the A. I. C. C. to consider how far Bombay Swarajists have worked the constructive programme, the eyes of the nationalist public will be opened and they will not be fooled again to send many of these men to those bodies.

—Yours, etc.

'A NATIONALIST.'

Bombay, Aug. 5.

REVISION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY

Scheme to Cost Govt. Extra 4 Lakhs a Year

Government have recently issued final orders on the question of the fixation of pay of primary school teachers who have been engaged since 1923 on a temporary basis and have been granted provisional rates of pay. They have laid down the following maximum scales of pay which they are prepared, in their present financial position, to admit for purposes of grant and in the light of which local authorities may adopt, with the previous approval of Government, permanent scales of pay for primary school teachers serving under them:—

(a) "District local board areas including non-local authority municipalities in the Presidency proper."

	Rs.
Unqualified teachers	15
Temporary qualified teaches	15
Permanent qualified but untrained teachers	20-1/3-25-1/2-30
1st year trained teachers	25-1/2-35/1/40
IInd year trained teachers	30-1/2 35/1/50
IIIrd year trained teachers	35/1/60

(b) "District Local Board areas including non-local authority Municipalities in Sind."

	Rs.
Unqualified teachers	20
Temporary qualified teachers	20
Permanent qualified but untrained teachers	25/1/3/30-1/2/35
1st year trained teachers	30-1/2/40/1/45
IInd year trained teachers	35-1/2-10/1/55
IIIrd year trained teachers	40/1/65

(c) Local Authority municipal areas in the Presidency including Sind."

The existing Government scales prescribed for permanent primary school teachers.

Note.—Head Masters' and 1st Assistants' allowances as sanctioned for permanent teachers will be payable in addition to the scales of pay mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) above.

In places where local allowances have been approved by Government in addition to the usual sanctioned scales for permanent Government teachers transferred to the service of the local authorities, local allowances will also be payable to those brought on to the new scales.

APPLICABILITY OF SCALES.

The new scales which local authorities may adopt with the previous approval of Government in the light of this decision will apply to all primary school teachers engaged since 30th June 1928, whether acting in a vacancy on the previously approved establishment transferred to the local authorities and included in the datum line grant, or those holding new posts. They will not apply to those who were appointed to act in permanent vacancies before the 30th June 1923 and have continued to act subsequently. These latter may be confirmed in the posts in which they were then acting and allowed the rates of pay fixed by Government for permanent teachers appointed before the 30th June 1923.

TAKING EFFECT FROM NEXT MONTH.

The new scales will take effect from the 1st September 1929, i.e., on the pay due on the 1st October 1929, or such subsequent date as the local authorities may choose in each case. The teachers will be given credit for past service on a temporary basis and brought on to the new scales at the point at which they would have arrived if the whole of their past temporary service had been permanent.

Government have also directed that local authorities which propose to adopt the scales mentioned in paragraph 1 above should inform Government at once of their intention to do so through the Director of Public Instruction, while those which propose to adopt different scales should submit them for the approval of Government through the Director in due course.

These orders apply also to primary school teachers employed by Government on a temporary basis after June 30, 1923, and on provisional scales of pay in districts in which the local authorities have not yet assumed control under the provisions of the Bombay Primary Education Act 1923.

SCHEME OF COMPULSION.

Government have made it clear that they will not in future sanction, under section 12 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, any scheme of compulsion in which the proposed scales of pay are in excess of the above scales.

In the case of teachers employed in schools in which primary education is imparted on a voluntary basis Government will have no objection to the local authorities prescribing, with their previous approval higher scales of pay, on the distinct understanding that the Government grant in respect of the pay of such teachers will be limited to the amount that would be due on the scales of pay and allowances mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

The new orders of Government supersede all previous orders on the subject issued by them.

The average extra cost to Government of the introduction of the revised scales of pay mentioned in paragraph 1 above is estimated at about Rs. 4 lakhs per annum

DISSOLUTION QUITE LOGICAL

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DR. BESANT ON STAR IN EAST

CONSIDERS KRISHNAMURTHI FER HER SUPERIOR

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Omen—Dr. Annie Besant, interviewed by Reuter, expressed the opinion that dissolution of the Star in the East was quite logical in view of Mr. J. Krishnamurthi's stress on individual judgment and liberty. She said that various trusts would carry out the publication of Mr. J. Krishnamurthi's writings. The very absence of an organisation may appeal to numerour intelligent people who would prefer to think out to the content the Great Truth rather than listen to a partial explanation." My fundamental belief in Mr. J. Krishnamurthi as World Teacher makes me more inclined to observe and study rather than express an opinion on a method chosen by one whom I consider far my superior."—Reuter.

"GLORY OF SELF-FULFILMENT"

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MR. J. KRISHNAMURTIS LECTURE

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Ommen,—6,000 people assembled at the camp of the Star in East yesterday to hear the lecture of Mr. J. Krishnamurthi, whole thousands all over Holland listened-in thereto. Mr. Krishnamurthi declared that it was useless to try to re-establish order and harmony in the world through groups and organisations while individuals themselves were chaotic, unharmonious and disturbed. Transformation of individual must come first." The man being entirely responsible to self-creates by his own limitation barriers around with which cause sorrow and pain. In the removal of these self-imposed limitations lies the glory of self-fulfilment."—Reuter.

"BROKEN BONDAGE OF MERE ORGANISATION"

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MR. LANSBURY'S REJOICING

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Omen.—The significance to politicians of Mr. J. Krishnamurti's "magnificent gesture" was emphasised by Mr. Lansbury, a member of the British Cabinet, who is on private visit to the Star in the East camp. He told an interviewer: "We are at present taught to swear by Socialist, Bolshevik, Tory or Liberal parties. Individual conscience is swamped in organisations..... I rejoice that Mr. J. Krishnamurti has broken bondage of mere organisation."—Reuter.

RAJKOT YOUTH CONFERENCE

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YOUTHS' APPEAL TO PRESIDENT ELECT

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi on behalf of fifty signatories, representing the youths of Kathiawar living in Bombay, sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Rajkote Youth Conference:

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Allahabad,

"Secretaries, Rajkote Youth Conference Reception Committee, have issued statement saying that Conference will be wholly non-political, and that only those who believe in non-political Conference should attend. Kathiawadi youths in Bombay are considerably agitated. They intend to insist on their right to attend and press their view of making Kathiawar Youth Conference political. Also they hope, under your presidentship, they will receive fullest justice and will be allowed all legitimate opportunities to put forward their case in Conference.".

LATE DR. K.N. BAHADURJI

31ST ANNUAL OBSERVANCE

The thirty-first anniversary of of the death of the late Dr. Kaikhashru N. Bahadurji will be privately celebrated to-morrow (Thursday) at Allbless Bag in the evening when the Jashan ceremony will be performed in which Dastur Nasserwanji Kekobad of Poona will be one of the participants. The Navjote ceremony of five to seven poor Parsi children will also be performed, and the marriage ceremony of one Parsi couple will also be performed. Donations will be gratefully acknowledged. Tickets for dinner will be available from Mr. Hormasji A. Dubash, Flourist at Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road Cumballa Hill.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' DAY AT ALLAHABAD

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GOVT'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Celebrating the Political Sufferers' Day in accordance with the mandate of the United Provinces Congress Committee, the citizens of Allahabad recorded the following resolution at a public meeting held yesterday evening under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru.

"BARBAROUS TREATMENT"

"This public meeting considers that the treatment of political prisoners as ordinary convicts and depriving them of the most ordinary physical and intellectual amenities so as to crush them both physically and mentally is barbarous.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF HUNGER-STRIKERS.

"This meeting views with great concern and interest the critical condition of those who are on hunger-strike in Lahore with the object of bettering the conditions of the political prisoners.

"This meeting also condemns the attitude of the Government which is resulting in the slow death of many of the hunger-strikers".

PT. MOTILAL CONDEMNS GOVT.'S POLICY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru condemning the barbarous method of forcible feeding said: "The object of the Government in adopting it was to minimise the political crimes by frightening the people".. "But", said the President "I assure the Government that it would not achieve the object with which it is having recourse to such harsh treatment of political prisoners. On the other hand it would produce the contrary effect and would increase the agitation."—Free Press.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' DAY AT BENARES

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BENARES, Aug. 5.

Government attitude regarding the treatment of political prisoners was strongly criticised at a public meeting, held last night in the Town Hall to observe Political Sufferers' Day in pursuance of recommendation of United Provinces Congress Committee. Mr. Sri Praskasa presided at the meeting. Cries of "Bhagat Singh-Dutt ki Jai", "Long live Revolution." etc., were made by the audience. The meeting was very largely attended.

A resolution was passed at the meeting expressing sympathy with the persons who were suffering for the cause of the country and condemning Government strongly for improper treatment meted out to the prisoners. The meeting further congratulated Bhagat Singh-Dutt and others who were on hunger strike for bettering the condition of political prisoners and assured them of the country's sympathy in this regard. Subscriptions for the defence of the under-trial prisoners, and to help the families of the political prisoners were collected. Prior to the meeting a procession was conducted through the principal roads of the town.—A. P.

AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Aug 5

Cawnpore celebrated the Political Sufferers' Day yesterday with a huge procession headed by Messrs. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthy, Hariharnath Sastri and other prominent leaders. At the end of the procession, there was a huge public meeting at which the following resolution was passed:—

HUNGER-STRIKERS CONGRATULATED.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore strongly condemns the inhuman treatment meted out to the political prisoners incarcerated in different jails of the country, and even though feeling great concern for the lives of those who are on hunger strike respectfully congratulates them for their heroic struggle and great penance for recognition of the principle of proper treatment to political prisoners in the country".

—Messrs Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthy, Hariharnath Sastry and others addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

REVISION SETTLEMENT OF ROHA

—:o:—

PEASANTS' PROTEST

(From a Correspondent).

ROHA, Aug. 5.

Over one-thousand peasants of Roha Taluka assembled in a public meeting yesterday and passed resolutions urging removal of the grave injustice involved in the introduction of the revision settlement of Roha and asking for remission of payment with retrospective effect. The resolution has been forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

NO TRACE OF BRADLEY'S MONEY

—:o:—

"ANTI-EVERYTING" ASKED TO GIVE PARTICULARS OF THEIR CASTE AND RELIGION

MEERUT ACCUSED ASK FOR COURT'S PROTECTION

MEERUT, Aug. 6.

After two days adjournment the hearing of the conspiracy case was resumed this morning. Mr. Sinha, defence counsel, reminded the court about the non-receipt of Mr. Bradley's eighty pounds' remittance. There was no trace of the money even uptil now. Mr. Sinha contended it was very hard on the accused.

The Court stated probably the money was in the local post office and promised to make enquiries.

The Counsel also represented that Mr. Bradley had received a letter from his solicitor in England intimating the despatch of a parcel containing some books and papers which might be useful to the accused in his defence.

The Magistrate said there would be no difficulty about the parcel when received.

FILLING IN OF FORMS.

Kishorilal Gosh accused, then got up and said that day before yesterday the jail authorities brought forms to be filled in, "inter alia", with particulars of caste, religion etc. Accused declared since the prosecution had described them as being "anti-everything including anti-God," this had some legal significance. Accused pleaded for protection of the Court, and requested that the jail authorities be instructed not to trouble them with forms. "We would wait Sir, for the confessioned of our creed and faith up till the time the case ends."—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

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PREMIER'S REPLY TO CONGRATULATION FROM U.C. ASSOCIATION

In reply to his congratulatory cablegram on the result of the elections sent on the 19th June, 1929, the Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of South Africa:—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Prime Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your cordial cablegram of congratulation on the result of the South African elections, and to assure you of his deep appreciation of your courtesy. It has at all times been the endeavour of the Government to harmonise the interests of every section of our South African community not excluding the Indian community, with that of the country as a whole, and this policy will be proceeded with in the future."

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

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The following are extracts from the report of the Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, submitted before the shareholders at the 142nd general meeting of the Company, held at London on July 18:—

The Directors submit herewith the audited Home Accounts comprising the Stock-holders' Revenue Account and Balance Sheet, and also the detailed accounts of the working of the railways in India for the year ended 31st March, 1929.

CAPITAL.

There has been no change since the last Report in the amount of Stock raised by the Company, which remains at £2,000,000. Capital Stock and £1,000,000 of 3 1|2 per cent. Debenture Stock. These amounts, having been raised and expended prior to 1st January, 1912, are merged in the agreed-on capitalisation of the Undertakings as at 31st December, 1911, viz., Secretary of State's Capital, £28,000,000 Preferred and £10,500,000 Deferred; and Company's Capital £2,000,000 Preferred together with £1,000,000 Debenture Stock.

With regard to Capital Expenditure since 31st December, 1911, the total incurred up to 31st March, 1929, including Suspense Accounts but excluding payments on account of liabilities incurred prior to 1st January, 1912, has amounted to Rs. 24,09,71,671 as shown in Statement No. IV. The funds to meet this outlay have been advanced by the Government to the extent of Rs. 23,89,61,671 and by the Company to the extent of Rs. 20,10,000 and these amounts constitute temporary additions to the Preferred Capital of the Secretary of State and of the Company respectively.

Coaching Traffic shows an increase of Rs. 9,63,488 on the Broad Gauge and a decrease of Rs. 1,78,009 on the Metre Gauge, and Goods Traffic an increase of Rs. 18,90,630 on the former and an increase of Rs. 16,56,427 on the latter. Under miscellaneous earnings there is a decrease of Rs. 2,186 on the Broad Gauge and a decrease of Rs. 2,89,539 on the Metre Gauge.

The increase of Rs. 18,90,630 on the Broad Gauge is due chiefly to an increase of Rs. 20,88,612 from General Merchandise, and of Rs. 1,36,409 from Live Stock traffic and a decrease of Rs. 3,44,515 under Railway Materials. On the Metre Gauge, the increase of Rs. 16,56,427 is due chiefly to an increase of Rs. 16,81,916 from General Merchandise.

Maintenance of Structural Works. There were decreases of Rs. 47,37,282 and Rs. 13,87,475 on the Broad Gauge and the Metre Gauge respectively. The decrease on the Broad Gauge was due to chiefly to less expenditure on ordinary repairs and maintenance of structural works and on relaying and resleepering during the year under review and to heavy expenditure in 1927-28 on account of carriage of materials for restoring flood damages. The decrease on the Metre Gauge was due chiefly to a larger outlay in 1927-28 on relaying works and to the cost of rails and sleepers for relaying 30 miles on the Abu Division in 1928-29 having been received and charged off in 1927-28, partly offset by an increase in expenditure in renewal of bridges.

Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock: On the Broad Gauge Section the expenditure was Rs. 5,38,361 more than in the previous year, due partly to adjustment of the original cost of the stock released by electrification and partly to less receipts from Foreign Railways on account of damages to and deficiencies in interchanged stock, partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the cost of repairs and maintenance of stock. On the Metre Gauge Section the expenditure was Rs. 1,25,366 less than the previous year, due chiefly to a decrease in the expenditure on replacements and renewals of coaching vehicles.

Expenses of Electrical Service Department: There was an increase of Rs. 14,74,272 on the Broad Gauge due to expenditure having been incurred for electric traction for the full year against three months only in the previous year. On the Metre Gauge the expenditure was Rs. 16,637 in excess of the previous year, due to a more extended use of electricity for train lighting and also for lights and fans in service buildings, yards and staff quarters.

Out of the surplus of Rs. 8,32,454 due to the Company in respect of the year 1928-29 Rs. 1,98,606 was remitted to England in November, 1928, producing £14,921 6s. 0d. and the balance Rs. 6,33,848 in May 1929, producing £47,208 8s. 10.

An interim dividend of 1 1|2 per cent. was paid in January last, in addition to the guaranteed interest of 1 1|2 per cent. then due, and the Directors recommend the payment on the 19th July of a final dividend of 1 1|2 per cent., making, together with the guaranteed interest of 1 1|2 per cent. for the half-year, a total payment in July of 3 per cent., and a return for the year 1928-29 of 6 per cent., the same rate of dividend as has been paid for the last eight years.

ON THE MESSIAH?

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A Record & Eulogy.

(BY A. A.)

Krishnamurti announced the dissolution of the Star in the East on the ground that the interest of the world in Truth could not be roused by proselytising through organisations.

—*Reuter.*

So cryptic (and withal, ticklish) a message flashed from one end of the civilised globe to another by an international news-agency, should prove interesting not only to the elect gentry professing faith in the dogma of the Theosophical Society but even to humbler, work-a-day humanity.

ENTER MESSIAH.

When that excellent woman, Mrs. Annie Besant, launched her biggest marvel (if not, indeed, miracle) of the Messiah,, not many years ago, the lay humanity raised a weary shoulder: it was a spectacular show and a 'picque' was lent to it by the fact that Messiahs were supposed to have been out of fashion. Inner circles blazed, camp-fires were lit away in Holland. Fashionable ladies like Lady Lutyens wrote rather high-flown articles in the Messiah's own magazine.

The Messiah delivered oracles; said the most amazing things imaginable; sailed away to Switzerland; visited the States. He was well-boosted although it must be confessed the American journalists nourished on an exclusive diet of H. L. Menken (that monster of a New World iconoclast) chose to make themselves unpleasant.

THE REACTION.

One fair morning soon after *Reuter* informed its patrons that the Messiah claimed, under an obvious spell of spectacular inspiration, to be Buddha, Krishna and Christ all rolled into one (one supposed the Arabian desert was too hot for Alpine tennis courts and American ranches:) The vulgar crowds jeered: tram-car loads of office-clerks furiously disputed the claim: newspaper leader writers sat silent discreetly, one suspected.

When the World Mother stepped, with a suitable prologue, on to the stage of the news-columns and sub-editors exchanged silent, cynical glances. A rather notorious rationalist of this place was authoritatively reported to have audibly sworn in French (a language one thought that was too polite for the purpose it was employed to serve) to express the violent emotion of annoyance. Impure bile in a word, was much in evidence.

And now comes this message. The Order of the Star in the East, also, is ordered to be demobilised, sacrificed on the altar of Truth. The Messiah's new oracle has the unmistakable ring of the old ones: it is almost a cracked platitude, varnished and palmed off as a bran' new one—as the blasphemous Rationalist might say Truth? ..... But that's another story altogether.

"NO GOING BACK THIS TIME"

—:o:—

WARNING OF G.I.P. RY. WORKERS

"DEMANDS DAY" OBSERVANCE AT NAGPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

The Demands Day was observed at Nagpur on the 4th inst. with great enthusiasm. A public meeting was held at Ajni Mr. Ruiker presiding. Mr. Naidoo Pleader addressing the meeting characterised the demands put forward as very moderate, and wondered how persons like Ruiker and others who were putting forward such demands were called revolutionaries. He exhorted the workers to join the Union in large numbers and carry on the programme chalked out by the Union. Mr. Dhingawadekar also spoke in the same strain. Resolutions were passed supporting the New 19 Demands submitted by the Union and requesting the Agent to grant them within the specified time of three months in order to avoid any further trouble (2) congratulating Messrs. Ranadive and Deshpande of Bombay on the courage and self-sacrifice that they have displayed for the cause of Labour. (3) expressing condolence at the untimely death of Mr. Punde of Kalyan a great Union Worker.

Mr. Ruiker concluding exhorted the workers to carry out the programme laid down by the Union as regards (1) doubling the Union Membership. (2) Collection of the Strike Fund (3) Formation of Volunteer Corps at each Branch. He said, that if the workers carried out this programme sincerely they might not be obliged to resort to extreme steps. He also hoped that the Railway Administration would see its way to grant these demands within the specified time of three months but warned the Administration that the Union was this time bent upon seeing that their demands were granted, and that under no circumstances there would be any going back. The meeting terminated amidst great enthusiasm.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

Duchess of Bedford in Fokker monoplane "Spider" left for Bushire at 6-30 this morning on first stage of Homeward journey.—A. P.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED

—:o:—

GARDEZ STILL HELD BY GENL. M. SADIQ

MOVEMENTS OF NADIR KHAN'S BROTHERS

PESHAWAR, Aug. 5.

It has been authoritatively learnt that the news of reoccupation of Gardez by Sardar Nadir Khan's forces is incorrect. It is still held by General Mohammed Sadiq. Nadir Khan's two brothers, Shah Mahmud and Shah Wail, are reported now to be with him at Ali Khen, close to the British border. Nadir Khan's fourth brother, Muhammad Hasham Khan, is back at Kaga in the neighbourhood of Jalalabad.—A P.

LUCKNOW MUSLIM MEETING

—:o:—

ANOTHER VERSION

LUCKNOW, Aug. 5.

Maulana Shafee Daoodi, M. L. A., Syed Murtaza, M. L. A., Nawab Syed Mehdi Hasan, Syed Habib Shah, Munshi Ehtisham Ali (President) and some others send the following version of Saturday night's Muslim meeting:—

The meeting was well attended and representative in character. A peculiarity of the audience was it comprised educated and well-informed members of the Muslim community. The proceedings began with recitation of a few verses from the Holy Quaran. Mr. Syed Jalig, Editor, "Himmat" next explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Jalib was followed by Haji Seth Abdullah Hasan, M. L. A., when one among the audience asked him to explain how the Nehru Report was against Muslim interests. The Seth Sahib was about to satisfy the questioner but Mr. Shaukat Ali intervened and requested the Seth to leave the explanation to him (Shaukat Ali).

SPEAKER HOOTED.

Moulana Shafi Daoodi, the next speaker, was dealing with the Nehru Report chapter by chapter when a dozen young students mostly Hindus, headed by one Mustafa Kamal created confusion by hooting the speaker.

Mr. Shaukat Ali then rose and taxed the boys for their bad manners and restored order. He pointed out where and how the Nehru Report ignored the Madras Congress proposals. He said Dominion Status would never find favour with Muslims. India's demand should have been complete independence. Hindus had twelve annas interest in Independence of India against four of the Muslims but by ignoring the just demands of the Muslims, the Hindus were blocking the way of communal unity and thus forfeiting their twelve anna interests.

"DOWN WITH COMMUNALISTS."

When Mr. Shaukat Ali was speaking, a band of young men believed to be members of the Lucknow Youth League kept crying "shame" and "down with communalists" but these cries were drowned by counter cheers. The best speech of the evening was from Maulana Azad Sobhani who kept the audience spell-bound by his exposition of the Nehru Report. Mr. Sobhani failed to understand why a chapter on communal relations was incorporated in the Nehru Report. The first thing for India was to get her inlependence. That achieved, communal relations could be adjusted mutually by the communities. Mr. Sobhani was followed by Hasrat Mohani.

YOUTH LEADER EXPLAINS.

At this stage a leader of the disturbing band got permission of the chair to explain his position. He made an apologetic speech saying he had the greatest admiration for Mr. Shaukat Ali, Shafee Daoodi and other Moulanas but as a member of the Youth League, it was his duty to cry "shame" and "down with communalism". He added he never cared to find out whether or not the Nehru Report was damaging to Muslim interests. His duty was to shout "down with all communalists—Pandits or Moulanas." The meeting terminated about midnight having lasted nearly four hours. It was not failure nor did it end in a fiasco as misstated in some local papers.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION FOR SIND

A New Post for Fat Salaried Officer

—:o:—

NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The establishment of the Sakrand Agricultural Research Station in Sind formed the subject of a piquant debate in the Council today. The entire sitting was devoted to the discussion of a token grant of Rs. 10 moved by the Minister of Agriculture obviously with the intention of obtaining the sanction of the Council for the proposed scheme. According to this scheme an officer with a salary of Rs. 2,000 is to be appointed to the combined posts of Director of Sakrand Agricultural Research Station and Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind. There was a stubborn opposition to the demand by a number o non-official members.

The main issues on which the debate hinged were: (1) Whether the proposed Research Station was absolutely necessary for agricultural development in Sind; (2) How the additional expenditure should be met; (3) And who should be the officer to be appointed to this important post.

The House was agreed on the first issue as everybody thought that agricultural research stations were necessary for the agricultural development in Sind. As to the finances the Government had expressed their inability to mak a charge on General Revenue. General opinion was that funds should be met out of the benef of the Barrage Scheme. The point which proved to be a hard bone of contention was who should be appointed to the post of the Director. The Minister had dropped a hint that Mr. Henderson's name was suggested to the Government.

A majority of non-official speakers were opposed to the appointment of Mr. Henderson whom they regarded as an inexperienced expert. Some members insisted on the appointment of an Indian expert to the post. However, the general demand for the opposition was that a best man should be made available irrespective of his nationality and the post should be filled by public advertisement. The Government wanted absolutely free hand in the matter of appointment which the House was not disposed to give. In his concluding speech the Minister gave an assurance that he would select the best man but he would not say that the post would be filled by public advertisement. The voting would have gone against the Government if not the Minister privately supplemented his assurance to a number of members who would have otherwise marched into the "Noes" lobby with a fresh assurance that he would fill the post by public advertisement. The demand was carried by 54 to 31 votes.

To-morrow the Home Member will move his Bill to make the offence of criminal intimidation a cognizable offence in times of emergency.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Reassembling in the afternoon, the Council further discussed the demands for supplementary grants During question time, replying to Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, the Finance Member stated that Government were aware of the existence of societies for advancing loans at one per cent. per annum. Enquiries were being made regarding the capital, directors and status of such societies. Government had received a complaint that although a deposit was made, the person paying did not receive the promised loan.

Questioned by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, the Revenue Member admitted that complaints ha been made by the Secretary, Dholka Taluka Flood Relief Committee, to the Collector of Ahmedabad against the misappropriation of relief money by the servants of the Thakore of Koth Sanand Estate. No action was taken because no complaints were lodged in a court of law.

A CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

After interpellations, Mr. Naraindas Bechar made a reference to the sad death of Mukhi Jethanand who was a member of the Council. Mr. Bechar recalled that the late Mukhi Jethanand was connected with many movements of public utility. He moved that the House record its expression of sorrow at the death o the late Mukhi Jethanand. The motion was supported by a number of members after which i was carried.

SAKRAND RESEARCH STATION.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav then made a demand for a token grant of Rs. 10 to signify the approval of the House to the establishment of the officer appointed to the combined posts of Director of Sakrand Agricultural Research Station and Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind.

The Minister stated that it was the intention of Government, as soon as the new Director had been able to make a survey of the position, to lay before the Cour the programme of work for the next few years. Government hoped to be able to persuade the House that the programme was a reasonable and necessary one so that they would allow the programme to be carried out by providing the necessary funds year after year.

The whole of the Presidency was deeply interested in making the Barrage scheme a success. If it was not successful, it would be a common disaster the burden of which they should all be called to bear. If it was successful, all would share in the prosperity. Government believed that a policy of immediate agricultural expansion was one of the neccessary preliminaries to ensuring the success of the scheme.

Khan Bahadur M. S. Khusro observed that the question needed thorough investigation. He had objection to the money realised by the Barrage project being devoted to this Sakrand farm scheme.

Mr. William Bartlet Hossack, representing Karachi Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the demand as a first step in the right direction.

"A HUGE FAILURE."

Mr. Noor Mohmad suggested that the areas that would be benefited by the Barrage Project ought to bear the expenditure of these experimental farms. Lower Sind should not be asked to contribute. According to him, Sakrand Farm was going to do no good to the Barrage area or any other part of Sind. That farm was a huge failure.

Khan Bahadur Bhutto supporting stressed the necessity of selecting the right kind of man for the post of the Director of Agriculture in charge of Sind.

STANDARDIZATION OF CROPS.

Dr. Mann, Director of Agriculture observed there was going to be a revolution in agriculture of Sind after the Barrage began to operate. There were a number of improvements in agriculture which had to be immediately attended to. The most important improvement was the standardisation of cotton production. They could not allow in future one man growing *deshi* cotton and another man American cotton. The crops had got to be standardized. The fertility of land was another important problem to be considered. In fact, it was one of the key problems which they must immediately tackle.

Proceeding, the Director said he wanted a best man to control the agricultural developments in Sind. He would request the House to give the Minister of Agriculture a mandate to see the scheme through, and also provide him with the necessary funds to carry out the experiments.

Khan Saheb Allahbaksh (Sukkur District) supported the demand.

Major Ellis Jones said they must be prepared to spend money if they wanted the farm to be successful. The Minister must have a mandate from the House that he would get the necessary funds.

Rao Saheb, D. P. Desai opposed the demand.

Mr. Mohomad Baloch opposing said the Minister should try to find out an Indian expert to take charge of Sakrand Farm.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani requested the Minister to select a best man for the post of the Director.

Mr. Henderson whose name was suggested by the Minister for the post was, he said, described by Khan Bahadur Bhutto as a white elephant.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, Revenue Secretary. observed that some of the speakers who opposed the demand seemed to have taken it for granted that the Director of Agriculture wanted to make a job for Mr. Henderson. That was entirely incorrect. The Government were up to get the best man for the appointment. The Council must leave the matter of appointment to the Government. It was true that Mr. Henderson was available at the moment.

Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, said agricultura research was a very large field which had not yet been covered. The Government interest in the matter was entirely bound up with the prosperity of Sind. The Barrage was not a private concern of Sind alone. The whole Presidency was very deeply concerned in its success.

FOR SALVATION OF INDIANS!

The Government wanted the Barrage for the only object that increased prosperity and better standard of life should be guaranteed. The Government believed that the salvation of India lay in raising the standard of life of every Indian.

WHY DR. MANN WAS NOT WANTED.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani strongly opposing the demand remarked that the whole question was overshadowed by the proposed appointment of an officer whose name was mentioned by the Minister. Dr. Mann, he said, was the best man to take charge of the Sakrnad Barrage but unfortunately he could not pull on with the Government. The then Minister of Agriculture had made a statement that the work of Dr. Mann was not satisfactory. That was the reason why Dr. Mann had thought fit to retire. Mr. Pahalajani cautioned the House against accepting a man from Imperial Service. Once such an officer was appointed this Council would not be then in a position to get rid of him. By making a demand of Rs. 10 the Government were imposing a burden o Rs. 1,169,000 on the Presidency.

MINISTER EXPLAINS.

The Hon. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, supporting the demand said, opposition to the demand had all along proceeded on the assumption that at the bottom of the motion there was the desire to offer the post to Mr. Henderson. He would assure them that the Government did not care for any particular person. Those who opposed the demand were talking on the supposition which was not a right one that the Government were foisting Mr. Henderson on the Presidency. Personally he did not question the ability of Dr. Mann. The House must know that Dr. Mann put down certain conditions which were against the Financial Rules.

Mr. Lalji Naranji pointed out that out of the whole debate only two important issues had emerged. The first was whether the establishment proposed was necessary in the interests of agricultural development and the second was who should be appointed to the post. There were no two opinions in the House as to the first point as nobody could be conceivably against agricultural development. As to the second much discussion would be avoided if the Government gave an assurance that they would not appoint Mr. Henderson to whose appointment the House had shown marked opposition.

The Minister in replying to the debate said the intention of the Government was to select the best man available to the post. More than that he was not in a position to give any assurance.

The demand was carried to a division where it was eventually carried 54 members voting for and 31 against. The House then rose for the day.

ASTHMA

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THE MODERN GIRL AND LOVE

SHE KNOWS ALL THERE IS TO KNOW

—:o:—

The modern girl does not love in the same way as her grandmother did!

In her grandmother's time it was simple for girls to build around their men friends a wonderful atmosphere of romance—an atmosphere which even Dundreary whiskers and other hirsute appendages failed to disperse. Because, in those days, girls knew very little of men they met under the eyes of a careful chaperon.

The modern girl knows everything about love and men. She does not need to guess, to build little romances about her hero, only to have them destroyed by the passing years. She is able to make a true valuation of man, and is, therefore, better able to estimate his virtues and to forgive his faults, writes Jeanne de Casalis, the well-known actress in mail week.

The modern girl can give a great deal more than the girl of a decade ago. She can give a companionship which is, perhaps, the most important part of love, and still more importantly, she can hold a man where her grandmother would lose him, by judging him less harshly when he commits one of those little sins which men are especially heir to!

And when she "does" fall in love to day, it is usually because she loves and not because she "thinks" she loves, or because she has built some wonderful figure of dreams in the place of a man possessing all the failings in which man has specialised since Adam delved.

The modern girl is entitled to be judged on what she is and does to-day. She has developed in all directions; mentally and physically she is worth three girls of fifty years ago, and her heart is as tender as ever.

—:o:—

ROWING THE ATLANTIC

ADVENTURE OF TWO MEN IN A BOAT

Flying across the Atlantic is considered a sufficiently hazardous adventure these days. But how would one regard the crossing of this stormy occean in an ordinary rowing-boat? Yet this was actually accomplished by two adventurous Norwegians who set out one day in June, 1897, from New York to row across to Europe. The story of this remarkable feat is told by Stanley Rogers in "Sea Lore" (Harrap).

The time of the year was, of course, favourable to the adventure. The two Norwegians reached England after a fifty-five day's passage.

Four weeks out they had an experience that might have proved fatal had they not been prepared for such an occurrence. On July 10th, during a westerly gale, their boat capsized, and both men were thrown into the sea—this on a pitch-black night! They both literally fought their way back to the upturned boat, and after the most desperate efforts succeeded in getting it right side up again.

Here is where their foresight in having most of their gear and provisions "fastened" in the boat saved them. Some things were lost, including a part of their provisions, cooking pots and boat gear, but there was sufficient food and water left to carry on with, and all was not lost.

However, the situation was bad enough. They were sitting soaking wet in a boat half full of water, in the inky blacgness, while the mountainous seas threatened every moment to send them again rolling over into the water. But the longest nights come to an end, and with the coming of daylight the weather moderated, and the shivering men were able partially to dry their clothes and set their tumbled boat in order.

Half-way across they met a Norwegian barque, which hove to while the two men stretched their legs on their decks. This was on July 15th, and for five weeks, save the few minutes when they were in the water, they had not been out of their boat.

They left the barque with some much-needed provisions and fresh water, and proceeded on their course for the English Channel. They reached St. Mary's, Scilly Isles, where they landed, on August 1st, their task virtually accomplished.

J. P. S. MUST WORK AS POLICE CONSTABLES!

—:o:—

SUGGESTION BEFORE RIOTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

M. MAHOMED ALI'S INTERVIEW DURING RIOTS A PIECE OF LITERATLRE

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thakkar, Secretary, of the local Arya Samaj and Messrs. S. K. Nabiullah and A. R. Dimtimkar, representaties of the Muslim Committee gave further evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee on Tuesday.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Khan, the witness referred to the interview given by Mr. Mahomed Ali at the K. E. M. Hospital to the representative of the "Times of India" in which he stated that the riots were bound to take a communal turn. Witness was inclined to think that Mr. Mahomed Ali's subsequent statement that he had told the reporter not to pubish the interview was not genuine but an after-thought.

Proceeding Mr. Chapsey complained that some Mahomedan hooligans took advantage of the methods employed by the Peace Committee for their own ends. Representing themselves to be members of the Peace committee, these hooligans went round in a motor lorry shouting out that peace had been restored and asking the shopkeepers to open their shops and resume normal activities. And no sooner an unwary Hindu opened his shop he was assaulted and his shop looted. Witness had himself seen such a lorry full of such mavalis.

Witness next made the suggestion that "all the Rao Sahebs, Khan Sahebs, Dewan Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs" should be trained as police officers and their services should be utilised on occasions like these. "What is the use of their Bahadur's if they can't be of any use in times of emergencies"? All the Justices of Peace must also be given some training and be made liable to serve as police constables when occasions arose.

MR. NABIULLAH'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Nabiullah did not consider that the Hindu witnesses should have made so much of the interview of the Ali brothers, His own view of the interview was that it was quite a nice piece of readable literature containing no objectionable statement.

Witness was of opinion that the Hindus were the aggressors in the recent riots and the Mahomedans were on their defence. The Hindu millworkers were not "sheep" as they were pointed to be. They were in fact strong and well built.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday when Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Police Commissioner will give evidence.

THE RIOTS ENQUIRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the evidence which has been led during the last six weeks before the Riots Enquiry Committee, it must have struck even the most casual observer that the communal poison has been inoculated into the minds of the elite of both communities, and that witnesses who have made a mark in the various walks of life, have taken up a rigidly partisan attitude which is painful to those who are anxious to get a the rock-bottom truth so that measures may be devised to put an end definitely to the communal animus that inflames the minds of the communities. In view of this state of affairs, one can only describe the work of the committees as a mere wastage of time and effort, for whatever its conclusions may be as to the responsibility of the party or parties that caused the communal outburst, the friction between them instead of being reduced to a minimum has in the final result, received a considerable fillip. There is no doubt, that there is a sore feeling in the minds of Muslims that they have received no sympathy and encouragement either from the Government or from their Hindu fellow-men. This is especially the case where the loaves and fishes of the administration have to be divided Here the Muslim feels he has been left out in the cold. Take the recruitment of the Bombay City Police, for instance.

One would like to ask Government whether it is fair and proper that there should be such an undue preponderance of one class in the various services and whether it is not this cardinal defect in the organisation of the services which is one of the causes at any rate of serious communal misunderstanding. Now that the Police force is to be augmented, the opportunity is at hand of which Government ought to avail itself, namely of increasing the percentage of Muslims in the Department. If this policy were pursued, the force would enjoy the confidence of both communities. And if this policy is likewise extended to embrace all the executive departments of Government, much of the communal friction will be reduced and the way prepared for a better understanding between the communities which will make the unfortunate happenings of the last months, a thing of the past.—Yours, etc.,

SYED ALLI IBRAHIM.
Mohamedi Building, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

—:o:—

MR. GOVINDLAL'S EVIDENCE

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—I find that the report of my evidence published in your issue of this morning is incorrect and conveys a wrong impression for instance the paragraph under the heading "Baseless charge" is altogether misleading. One reading this paragraph will form the impression that I complained that no Arya Samajist was killed in Bombay. I did not make any such complaint. Mr. Khan had asked me whether any Arya Samajist was killed in Bombay and in reply to his question I said that no Arya Samajist was killed in Bombay. The same paragraph suggests my having said quarrels existed between Arya Samajist and Muslims in Northern India. What I actually said is, however, different Mr. Bhan put me the question that why should I bring in the quarrels of Punjab and Northern India here My answer was that we have not brought any quarrels here from the Punjab and Northern India. Certain charges have been made against the Arya Samaj and I am going to refute them.

At another place when referring to Mahatma Gandhi's opinion I said that he was not correct in thinking that Arya Samajists were pugnacious because they sometimes quarrelled among themselves. In this connection the word used by me was not "Pernicious" but "Pugnacious" and I said I remembered the exact word used by Mahatma Gandhi it was "pugnacious" and that this opinion of his was not correct.

I may mention that the report of my evidence is correctly published in the Bombay Samachar.

Will you kindly publish this letter in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL MOTILAL.

August, 5.

ALLEGED MURDER PLOT AGAINST BOMBAY BROKER

—:o:—

A Medical Practitioner's Story

Further evidence was recorded this afternoon by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case in which Mongibai and four others stand charged with attempting to murder Vithaldas Gegabhai Javeri (first accused's husband) a finance broker.

In this case the accused are Mongibai, Krishnaram Rajiram, Govind Velji, (brother of Mongibai), and Kerson Soni, Jahur Ahmed Hussein, another person, alleged to have been an accomplice, turned approver.

At the previous hearing of the case Jahur Ahmed, the approver, stated that he had been asked to shoot Vithaldas with a revoler for a reward of Rs. 2,000. He also alleged that Mongibai was in love with the second accused.

A WARNING.

Mr. Babubhai Mulshanker, a medical practitioner, residing at Hanuman Lane, giving evidence, stated in reply to the Police Prosecutor, that he knew the second and third accused. He also knew the witness, Amarbai, for the past four or five years. She was his tenant. He noticed the second and third accused visiting Amarbai's room. He noticed also Babulal, going to Amarbai's room once. When witness asked him where he was going, he replied that he was going to Amarbai's room to see Govind, the third accused, who was staying there. Thereupon witness told him that nobody answering that name lived there. He also warnned Babulal not to visit the place agauin. Witness then proceeded to Amarbai's room himself and seeing the third accused there, asked her, who he was. She told him that he was her brother and was her tenant.

LATE HOW VISITS.

Satyanarayan, a Hindu Brahmin, and a watchman employed by Mr. Mulshanker was the next witness. He deposed that the witness, Amarbai, was his master's tenant. He knew the second, third and fourth accused and also the approver. He noticed them going to Amarbai's room several times. Once or twice, he had asked them not to go there. During the riots in the city, he used to close the outer gate of the building at 9 p.m. But the accused managed to get in even after that hour. The third accused used to visit the place, oftener and on one or two occasions, he (witness) saw him going in a motor car in the company of a well-dressed woman and later entering Amarbai's room.

AN ACCUSED'S TWO WIVES.

B. Ramsingh, a rent-collector of a building in Gaewadi, the next witness deposed that he knew the second and third accused. The third accuse had once told witness that the second accused was his brother. He knew also Babulal. He (witness) once met Amarbai at the third accused's place. He asked her what brought her there. She stated in reply that she was Govind's wife. This statement was confirmed by Govind. When asked whether he had two wives, Govind replied in the affirmative.

Godavaribai, a resident of Bhuleshwar, in her evidence, stated that she was employed as a servant in a building where Amarbai was living. She knew Amarbai. She saw the third accused visiting Amarbai in her room

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Vithaldas Gegabhai Javeri, finance broker was the next witness. In reply to the Police Prosecutor, witness said, that the first accused was his wife. He lived in a building near the Majestic Cinema. His age was 44 and his wife was about 35. He paid a rent of Rs. 611 per month as rent for the building. He had one son and three daughters. He knew the second accused. He was his cook for a period of about five years. One night while witness was taking his food, the second accused rushed to assault him with a kitchen-knife. But he did not get into temper. He asked him calmly why he rushed at him. He, however, did not get any reply. Thereupon he (witness) dismissed him. That was in January, 1928. He paid off the man's wages on January 31, 1928. His wage was Rs. 41 per month besides food and clothing. Witness paid off the whole amount due to him.

Proceeding, Javeri stated that he had insured his life for a sum of Rs. 20,000 in Bombay, in only one firm. The third accused was his wife's brother. Witness paid Rs. 800 towards income-tax.

GOVERNESS AND NURSES.

In reply to Mr. S. G. Velinkar, counsel for the first accused, witness stated that he and his wife had been always on the most cordial terms. He had never ill-treated her. He could not guess, why his wife should have encompassed his death. She had never prevented her from leaving the house. On the other hand, he took her out for a drive now and then. Sometimes, he allowed her to go in the motor-car by herself. He denied having visited any house near the Majestic Cinema to get drinks. He was a member of no other club than the presidency Radio Club. He spent much money every month on his children. He had a European governess to look after them. She was aged about 55. Prior to his engaging her, he had in his house two nurses to look after his wife and children. One nurse was to serve in the day and the other in the night. He was paying them each Rs. 20 per day.

In reply to Mr. Velinkar, witness stated that some time ago, his wife had given birth to twins, both of them died in the course of four months.

She gave birth to the twins before your cook was driven out?—Yes.

That was about November, 1927?—yes.

Proceeding, witness deposed that his wife had been ill a few months before and after the birth of the twins. During that period, she was having up-to-date medical treatment for which he paid. He had given strict instructions not to admit the third accused into his house. However, he (witness) had been told twice or thrice by his servants that the third accused visited the house in his absence. But he did not take any particular notice, as he was after all his wife's brother. Witness paid the expenses of the marriage of the third accused in 1927. Now both of them were not even on speaking terms.

AN UNTRUE SUGGESTION.

Did you on any occasion see your wife and your cook, the second accused, together?—No.

Any suggestion made that you dismissed him in consequence is therefore untrue?—Entirely untrue.

In reply to the Public Prosecutor, witness stated that he occasionally drank when he went out for a drive.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to August 15.

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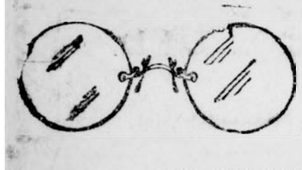

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AHMEDABAD LETTER

More About Municipal Affairs

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

The sky has remained overclouded throughout the week and there have been showers of rain every day. The total rainfall till now has been nearly 18 inches in spite of this there have not been sufficient rains for rice-fields. The total mortality—during the week ending on Thursday has been 204 as compared with 206 last week. The death rate of something more than 39 per thousand is very high but it is not surprising when the sanitary and water conditions of the city are taken into account. There have been 6 deaths from Small-pox during the week and consumption has been responsible for 13 deaths. It is a pity that our municipal board, the Sanitary Committee or the Sanitary Association do not look to the insanitary conditions prevailing all round and keep their eyes closed against the heaps of dirt and filth found everywhere.

Some members of the Legislative Council raised questions in connection with our city and the members will deserve to be congratulated if they can prevail upon the Government to bring about some desirable improvements. The questions of removing congestion and widening the roads are all-important and Government will do well to spend something out of its own resources and induce our municipal board to take up such questions in right earnest. All these changes however are not likely to be brought about so long as our municipal administration continues to be in its present state.

NO WORK DONE.

Our municipal meetings are very noisy and the councillors go on bantering words and no work is done in spite of meetings being held almost everyday. The complaints against our water supply are as bitter as ever and no solution of this question is yet in sight. The members of the board try to throw the blame on the policy followed at the instance of Mr. Vallabhbhai. Some of the supporters of Mr. Bhagat declare that the shortage of water is so keenly felt now on account of the extension of the drainage system and the laying of big pipes.

The report of the municipal administration for 1928-29 came up for discussion in one of the meetings of the board during the week. The discussion was taken up in the absence of the President Mr. Mulchand Shah whereas it could not be taken up in the absence of Sheth Ambalal, the leader of the Independent Party in the board. Sheth Ambalal suggested certain amendments that were adopted after heated discussions at times with the casting vote of Mr. Narmavala, the Vice-President who happened to be in the chair and who by the way is a member of Sheth Ambalal's party.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

On Friday last the question of the Municipal Engineer Mr. Nandlal Mehta was taken up by the board. He has addressed a letter to the President in which he made allegations against the late President Mr. Dolatram and some other councillors of interfering with matters requiring technical skill and also said that no engineer would be able to work in the Ahmedabad municipality so long as Mr. Bhagat was the Chief Officer. A resolution was brought in by Mr. Dolatram to dispense with Mr. Mehta's services. There was a heated discussion on this resolution and some councillors tried to point out that according to the City Municipality Act the services of the engineer could not be dispensed with except by a vote of more than 40 councillors. Mr. Narmavala, who was in the chair ruled out all these objections and the resolution was declared to have been passed by a majority. The same meeting passed another resolution to raise the salary of the Municipal Engineer to Rs. 1,900 plus Rs. 100 motor allowance to invite applications for the post. A point of order was raised at the time as to whether this proposal was in order when it was not to be found in the agenda. The President, however, ruled that it was in order and this too was carried in spite of protests. Next day Mr. Nandlal Mehta went to the law court and applied for an injunction order against the resolution to dispense with his services. The case was argued on his behalf by Mr. Broker and defended by Mr. Tulsidas Parikh on behalf of the Municipality and the hearing has been adjourned till to-morrow.

The slap question which was hushed up till now has again been revived by a letter addressed to the President by one of the councillors Mr. Ramniklal on the 1st inst. It was at his instance that an inquiry was made in this matter by the President Mr. Mulchand but after the inquiry was completed Mr. Mulchand ordered the papers to be treated as confidential as they were in connection with the conduct of a high-placed municipal officer.

"PRAJA BANDHU" DEFAMATION CASE.

The "Praja Bandhu" defamation case goes on before the City Magistrate. It was taken up on Friday and Saturday and four defence witnesses were examined at great length in these two days. Mr. Dolatram, the ex President, and complainant in the case cross-examined the witnesses personally in the absence of his pleader Mr. Chundrigar. Mr. Pestonshah's defamation case comes out for hearing next week.

The Jamalpur murder case was tried by the Sessions Judge Mr. Davis and a jury. It will be remembered that a young Mahomedan boy named Gulam Mohiyuddin, son of police sub-inspector Habibbhai was murdered in Jamalpur when he was passing by a Hindu Katha. Nine Hindus of the locality had been arrested by the police and the case had created a sensation in the City. When the case was over the jury consulted for more than an hour and a half and gave a unanimous verdict of not guilty for all the accused. The Judge agreed with the verdict and acquitted them all. He remarked in his judgment that even if he had tried the case without a jury, he would have acquitted them as he could not condemn any one from the evidence recorded before him.

YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Managing Committee of the local Youth League has co-opted Dr. Hariprasad and Miss Bhagwat as members of the committee. A general meeting of the League is to meet on Thursday next to fix the programme of work to be taken up during the year. The League would do well to collect statistics of illness and death in certain unhealthy parts of the city especially in this season and if possible to take up the work of clearing rubbish from these localities. The President for the year Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mrs. Shardaben can, however, be trusted to infuse a new spirit in the working of the League and some solid work may reasonably be expected from the body under their guidance in the coming year.

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Social Service Workers of Gujarat will meet under the presidentship of Mr. Amratlal V. Thakkar at Ahmedabad on the 27th and the 28th inst. It is hoped that Mahatma Gandhi will take an active part in the conference and help to make it successful.

One more freak of the Ahmedabad Municipality deserves to be noticed in my letter. The silk merchants who have been occupying municipal shops in Manekchok on rent for the last forty years have been served with notices to vacate the shops in 24 hours. The question of fixing the rents of these shops has been hanging fire for some months and the attitude of the municipality has led to a combination of all the competitors with the result that when fresh tenders were invited no one submitted a tender and now the merchants who were prepared to pay Rs. 55,000 and odds for the next three years do not offer more than Rs. 42,000 for the period. Time will show whether the municipality has learnt any wisdom from the question of the vegetable market or continues to manage its affairs in the same way.

Another interesting item this week has been a report of the Municipal engineer on the building on the Richey Road occupied by the Central Bank of India. The building belongs to Mr. Kuberdas Modi, an active councillor of the Municipal Board. Soon after its construction some part at the top had to be pulled down as it was found to be unsafe. The engineer reports that the building is unsafe and dangerous in such a locality and has not been constructed in accordance with the plans originally submitted. This is a big building and what action the municipality thinks of taking in the matter remains to be seen.

I mentioned in my letter last week that Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C. has announced his candidature for the seat in the municipal board vacated by Mr. Vallabhbhai. Mr. Jadavji Gandhi has declared his intention to come out as a candidate for the seat from Jamalpur Ward vacated by the resignation of Mr. Mavlankar.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The Flood Relief Committee of Ahmedabad has some funds at its disposal and the managing committee in its meeting some twelve days back had decided to suggest to the contributors to send Rs. 15,000 for relief in Assam Sheth Mangaldas, the President of the Flood Relief Committee did not approve of the idea of sending the money out of Gujarat. A meeting of the contributors was convened to decide the question but only half a dozen contributors were present. Sheth Mangaldas put forward his views vehemently and suggested that Mr. Vallabhbhai and Mr. Mavlankar favoured the idea of giving over the amount as it was to be entrusted to Mr. Amratlal Thakkar Sheth Kasturbhai was of opinion that it was no use keeping the amount locked up in a bank when it was so sorely needed in Assam. Good sense prevailed however at last and it was resolved to send Rs. 15,000 for relief in Assam.

Railway station dacoities are heard of every week round about Ahmedabad. The station masters at out of the way railway station are troubled by gangs of armed men and sometimes belaboured and deprived of what they possess A gang of some 30 to 40 persons appeared at the Rakwal Station on the Ahmedabad Prantij Railway in this week. They had cut off the wires to prevent any message from being sent but the station master pluckily sent a message to the Dabhoda Station and a strong police party came up in a motor lorry and went in hot pursuit. More than a dozen members of the gang were seized near Naroda. The railway police should be more vigilant in such out of the way places.

The cloth market has continued to be dull but merchants and mill owners expect better times in Shravin. The yarn market has remained firm and is likely to be steady. Some mills have declared their dividends for the last year and meetings of other mills are expected in the course of this month. The local share market has remained rather dull but for Madhubhai's shares. They have been fetching high prices from efforts at cornering made by a group of share brokers.

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FREE PRESS OF INDIA

Tribute By Indian Press

"Swarajya writes:—The Free Press of India has issued a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe to its capital which has been increased from Rs. 1 lakh to 3 lakhs. If efficiency, industry, alertness, in gathering of news, economy in handling of money and a certain firm refusal to be cowed down by odds be the passport to the patronage of investors, all capital called for should be subscribed in no time. We have no doubt that this would prove to be the case. In five years since its advent this 'diminutive R'ehmond' which was once looked upon even by the competent as a rash impudent adventurer fated to come to an early crash has defeated all prophecies and grown from strength to strength to the amazement of both its friends and rivals. To-day the Free Press of India has won a secure place in the journalism of the land. It has become a necessity to the national Press and itself has risen to the stature of a national institution. Not little of this is due to the energy and personality of its founder and Managing Editor, in fact the very soul of its being, Mr. S. Sadanand. It is an open secret that the Free Press has been in the black books of the Government and officialdom has done everything in its power to cripple its serviceability and commercial and economic potentiality. A faint heart would have succumbed but Mr. S. Sadanand throve on persecution. We wish this most admirable news agency a long career of public service and a future even more brilliant and distinguished than the past.

'BASUMATI'

The Free Press of India Ltd., has taken a commendable step forward. It has reorganised itself under new and influential auspices—of course entirely Indian and on a persual of the prospectus every body will be convinced that it has not come a moment too soon. As a news agency, Free Press combines both efficiency and independence and being a purely indigenous agency, has deserved well at the hands of the Indian-owned newspapers. And it goes without saing, the patronage is well bestowed. Nowadays not to have the Free Press news service for the Indian-owned newspapers is like omitting the part of the Prince of Denmark from Shakespeare's immortal play. May more and more strength come to the elbow of this first and the best Indian News Agency. We like to emphasize the word 'Indian.'

"HINDUSTHAN TIMES"

The Free Press of India, as our readers are aware, is one of the two agencies responsible for supplying news to the Press. During the short time the Free Press has been in existence it has certainly established a high standard of efficiency and independence. The Associated Press, for reasons that are well-known, has so intimately associated itself with the Government and on so many occasions made itself a mouthpiece of the powers that be, that in spite of the efficient service, it has ceased to command the confidence either of the Press or of the reading public. The Free Press is primarily an agency of the people, depending on the good will of the public. It has had an uphill work to perform in establishing itself and in consolidating its position. Its service is now being taken by almost all important Indian papers and its popularity is daily on the increase. It is the duty of all those who are in a position to help and who are lovers of truth and honest publicity, to give every support to this news agency so that it may be able to widen its scope of activity and increase its utility to the public. We hope its appeal for increased capital will find response and it will be provided with enough funds to continue with greater efficiency its career of usefulness

"TEJ"

With the growth and development of our nationalistic press, need was being felt for a news agency which could meet its requirements in the same nationalist spirit. Free Press founded by Mr. S. Sadanand in 1925 is very well answering this purpose. It is an agency, which during its short career has amply justified its existence. It is obvious this news agency which for its nationalist policy and outlook is out of favour with the Government circles has to do without facilities allowed to its semiofficial sistetr agencies. It cannot hope to make any headway without a strong organisation, which is of course difficult of achievement in a private concern. It is a matter of great pleasure therefore to note that this company has been converted into a public limited liability company. Its authorised capital has been raised to Rs. three lakhs. Its Board of Directors is comprised of leading publicmen of the country. We wish the agency every success. Public ought to take a deep and lasting interest in the future well-being of such a nationalist news agency.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

The Free Press as a News Agency was established nearly five years ago and since then its record has been one of steady progress. It has rendered the public valuable service as an independent news agency and has throughout preserved a high standard of efficiency and impartiality. Besides having a competent all India organization for the collection and dissemination of news, it has also maintained an efficient beam service with Great Britain. The Free Press of India has received the support and appreciation of newspapers all over the country and its work in collecting and supplying news has been a valuable supplement to that of the other press agencies. We are sure that in its new status, the Free Press of India will reach even a higher degree of utility and find a wider scope of service and we also hope that it will meet with adequate support from public.

"HINDU"

The Free Press of India was started in January 1925 by Mr. Sadanand to serve as an independent nationalist news agency. It was registered as a private limited liability company with a capital of one lakh of rupees in April 1926. Since then it has made steady progress and is now maintaining an all-India organization and an organization in London for the collection and dissemintion of news. The Free Press of India is an entirely Indian enterprise, enjoying the sympathy and support of the Indian Nationalist Press. The Company has also been converted into a public limited company in order to enable its sympathisers to subscribe towards its share capital and widen its sphere of activities,—a step absolutely necessary for a progressive news agency like the Free Press.

"LIBERTY"

An efficient, independent and impartial press is a true mirror of public opinion. A keen, alert and penetrative agency is but an outgrowth of healthy competition with the growing interests of the people in diverse topics of the day. The news sense is seizing the masses of the country with a remarkable avidity. We are glad that the capital of the Free Press of India is increased to three lakhs, so as to extend its operations. A strong Board of Directors is formed to guide its activities and inspire confidence, and we hope they would effect greater efficiency and speed up the progress it has been making since its inception.

"TRIBUNE."

We welcome the conversion of the Free Press of India into a public liability Company with an authorised capital of Rs. 3,00,000 of which more than one-third has already been paid up. Ever since its inception more than four years ago the Free Press has been rendering a service of great value to the country generally and the newspaper reading pubic in particular; and we have no doubt the placing of the concern on a better financial basis will further increase its usefulness, and enlarge the scope of its activity. Mr. Sadananda and the other promotors of the Company have our best wishes for the success of their enterprise.

"TAMIL NADU."

Everybody knows the much appreciated service which the 'Free Press' renders to the cause of India. Unless the public and the Nationalist Press of India support the News Agency, it cannot prosper and increase its utility to the public. We are glad that the Free Press which was a private Company has since been converted into a Public Limited Liability Company and hope those who are interested in the welfare of India will contribute to its capital and give every support to it.

'ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA'

Within a very few years of its inception, the Free Press of India has justified its existence and established its reputation as a first class News Agency by its courage and independence in the collection and distribution of news. It has not only removed a long felt want bnt has also become indispensable particularly to the nationalist papers alike by its high standard of efficiency and impartiality. With a view to extend its activities and further to prove its usefulness, the Company has now been converted from a private limited Company to a public limited one. We hope the public will accord it the support it so richly deserves. The Board of Directors consists of some of the best and most successful businessmen and it is expected that the Free Press will prove a successful business proposition.

INDIAN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' GRIEVANCES

"UNFAIR & UNJUST" CURBING OF LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

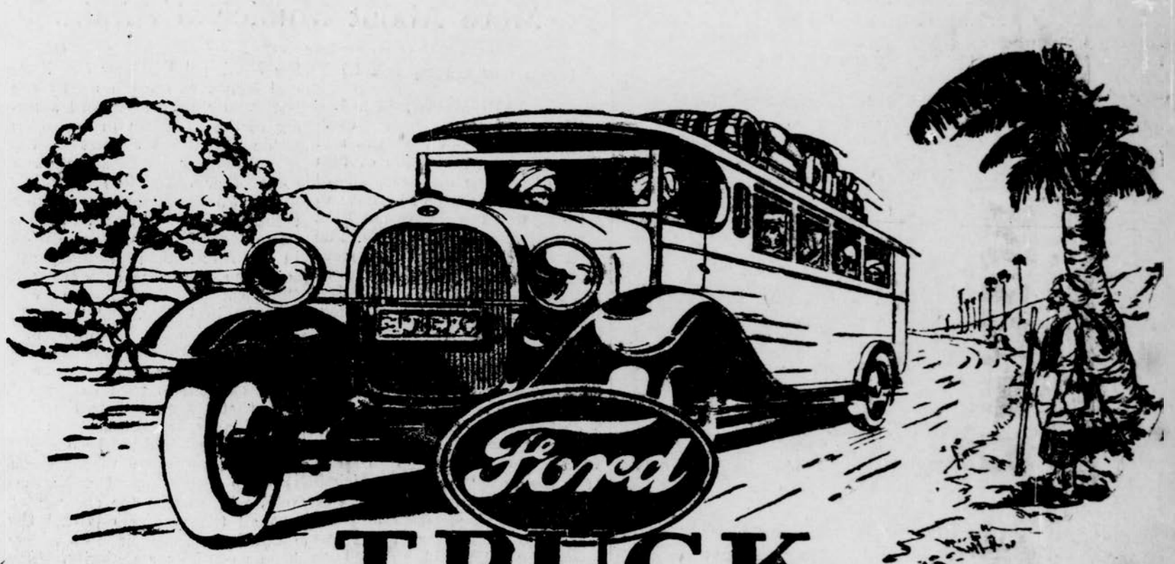
The following resolutions among others were passed at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the All-India Medical Association:—

Resolved that:—

(1) This meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the All-India Medical Association carefully considered the recent statement of the Secretary of State made in response to the resolution adopted by the British Medical Association in June 1928 and also its implications. It strongly protests against the unfair and unjust manner in which the legitimate aspirations of the Indian Medical practitioners in general and of the Indian members of the medical services in particular have by this policy. been suppressed.

(2) This committee regards this statement to mean that the Government have yielded to the agitation started by the British Medical Association and prompted by interested parties. It practically withdrew the scheme framed by the Secretary of State in 1928 by reserving the highest civil administration posts in the provinces for the Indian Medical Service for the next 30 years on the ostensible ground "that the existing rights of the Indian Medical Service officers in the permanent civil employment on the date of the publication of the reorganisation scheme should be safeguarded." This is, in the opinion of the Committee, a gross misconstruction of the expression "existing rights" used in "surplus officers" of the Indian Medical Service (as indicated in para 7 of the scheme) and not to all officers in permanent civil employment.

(3) This committee considers that the adoption of such a procedure would lead to the perpetuation for the next 30 years of the present unsatisfactory and pernicious system by which the civil medical service in India is made an appendage of the "war reserve" of the military department.—Free Press.



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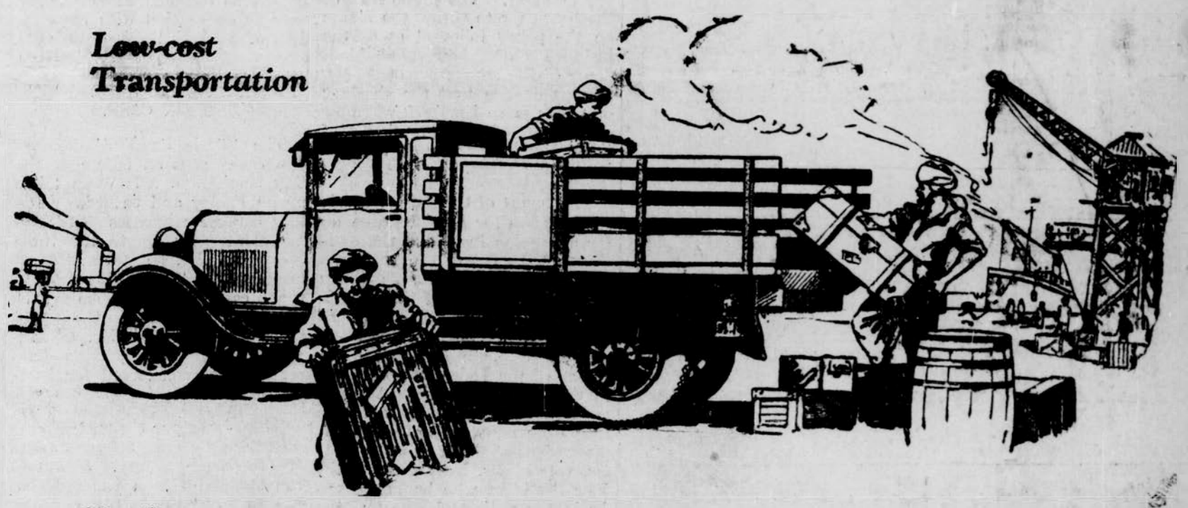

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WHAT IS IN STORE FOR COTTON TRADE?

"Chronicle's" Forecast.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The first Bureau Report for the season 1929-30 will be issued on Thursday (the 8th inst.) at Washington, and it will be received here on the same night at about 9-35 p.m. This report will show the condition of the growing American Cotton Crop and the productive expectancy as on the 1st August. This report will not determine the size of the crop finally, but it will crystalize sentiment.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, co-operative State Boards, Agricultural Colleges, Banks and private authorities, will find out the average condition and the same will be translated into terms of bales.

The acreage in cultivation on the 1st July is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 48,457,000 acres against 46,946,000 acres last year, and 48,730,000 acres in 1926. The principal increase in this year is in the West sections of the Mississippi Valley. Details per each state are as under:—

Virginia	89,000
N. Carolina	1,911,000
S. Carolina	2,410,000
Georgia	3,922,000
Florida	111,000
Missouri	337,000
Tennessee	1,122,000
Alabama	3,789,000
Mississippi	4,403,000
Louisiana	2,216,000
Texas	18,697,000
Oklahoma	4,685,000
Arkansas	40,64,000
New Mexico	132,000
Arizona	226,000
California	319,000
Other States	24,000
Total	48,457,000

In the compilation of the crop estimate to be issued on the 8th inst., the yield is to be estimated on the area under cultivation on the 1st July, namely, 48,457,000 acres less than the past ten years' average abandonment of 1,497,000 acres, that is, on an area of 46,960,000 acres. It is also probable that the Bureau will make some allowance for the actual and prospective weevil damage in the same way as last year when 20 per cent. was allowed.

Calculating on a harvested acreage of 46,960,000 acres, the estimated yield per acre found out by the Bureau on the 1st August in past weevil seasons would give the following productive expectancy:—

season	Yield per acre	Estimated condition	Indicated crop this year.
1920	170.4	71.4	16,700,000
1921	148.0	64.7	14,600,000
1922	157.2	70.8	15,500,000
1923	143.9	67.2	14,100,000
1927	156.8	69.5	15,400,000
1928	152.2	67.9	14,900,000

On the above harvested acreage, the highest actual yield per acre of the past ten years, 181.9 lbs. in 1926, would give a crop of about 17,700,000 bales, the lowest being 124.5 lbs. in 1921, around 12,250,000 bales, and the ten year average yield 155 lbs. per acre, would give a crop 15,250,000 bales.

The condition of the present crop and crop estimates have been estimated by private authorities as under:—

	Condition	Crop.
A. Norden and Co.	68.9	.....
The Southern Cotton Co.	69.4	15,390,000
Memphis Commercial Appeal	70.0	[illegible]
Fossicks Bureau	70.2	15,419,000
J. W. Jay & Co.	70.5	J.....
Japan Cotton trading Co.	70.9	15,146,000
Clement Curtis & Co.	72.0	15,810,000
Miss Gibs	73.1	15,740,000
Average	70.6	15,480,000

Thus the average idea at present is for a crop of about 15,480,000 bales. The first cotton crop estimate of the "Bombay Chronicle" for the current season, based upon the situation as it existed about the 28th July last, shows a condition figure of 70.1 per cent. of normal, and an indicated production of 15,395,000 bales. It is to be understood, of course, that the crop is not yet made. Unusually adverse weather from this time forward would, without question, cause the crop to be smaller than the figure of the present condition now seems to indicate. The estimate of the condition and probable output are based on reports received from our special correspondents, and are carefully averaged on a simple rule-of-thumb. The average condition during the past ten years at per the U. S. Bureau reports is 67.3 per cent. Our condition figure of 70.1 indicates an improvement of 2.8 per cent., compared with past ten years' average, which can be understood from the series of favourable weekly Government weather reports. The crop in the West Belt is suffering from excessive heat and the condition is said to be deteriorating rapidly. In the Central and Eastern Belts, the weevil damage is threatened to be serious owing to continued showery weather. However, the actual damage so far does not give cause for alarm. The outlook of the crop entirely depends upon the nature of the weather during the coming three weeks.

Assuming that the next Bureau report comes out with the popular estimate of 154 lakhs of bales, added with the carry-over of say 4 1/2 million bales of lint Cotton it will give a total supply of 199 lakhs of bales. The supply of this size is adequate for the yearly needs of the world's spindles and in view of the present crop being 2 weeks early in some sections, the advancing markets will meet with increased hedge-selling and relieve the situation from the scarcity of contracts which is the main factor in the present firmness. The next ginning report is likely to be about 110,000 bales. Owing to the uncertainty of future weather, we believe it safe to buy cotton around 18 cents and sell out before it reaches 20 cents. Under no circumstances, the present prospects indicate any sustained advance at 21 cents level.

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9-24-F

BOMBAY'S "PUBLIC SAFETY BILL"

(Continued from page 6.)

Bengal Presidency Area Security Bill was proposed for enactment; and the Government of Bombay have yet to prove that a similar state of affairs exists in the city of Bombay. There has, as yet, been no suggestion of this kind, in all the evidence before the Riots Enquiry Committee so far, and it is really curious that Government should anticipate its report by placing such a law on the statute book.

EXISTING POWERS SUFFICIENT.

The Bill is meant to show that the Government have not got adequate power, it is now claiming; but it is a mere excuse for the inaction displayed by Government during the last riots. When the Bengal Bill was before the Bengal Legislative Council, eminent lawyers contended that sections 107 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code conferred on the Government all the necessary powers to secure public peace. Under those two sections there is power given to the Magistrate, upon the report of the Police, to arrest any one and put him in jail temporarily, whenever the police get information that there is reason to believe, that some one will commit a breach of peace and cannot be prevented from doing so, otherwise than by immediate arrest. Section 54 goes still further; for under that section a police officer, and not a district magistrate, quite independently of the District Magistrate has got similar powers to arrest any person against whom there is reasonable complaint or credible information, or even reasonable suspicion, that he is going to commit serious breach of peace.

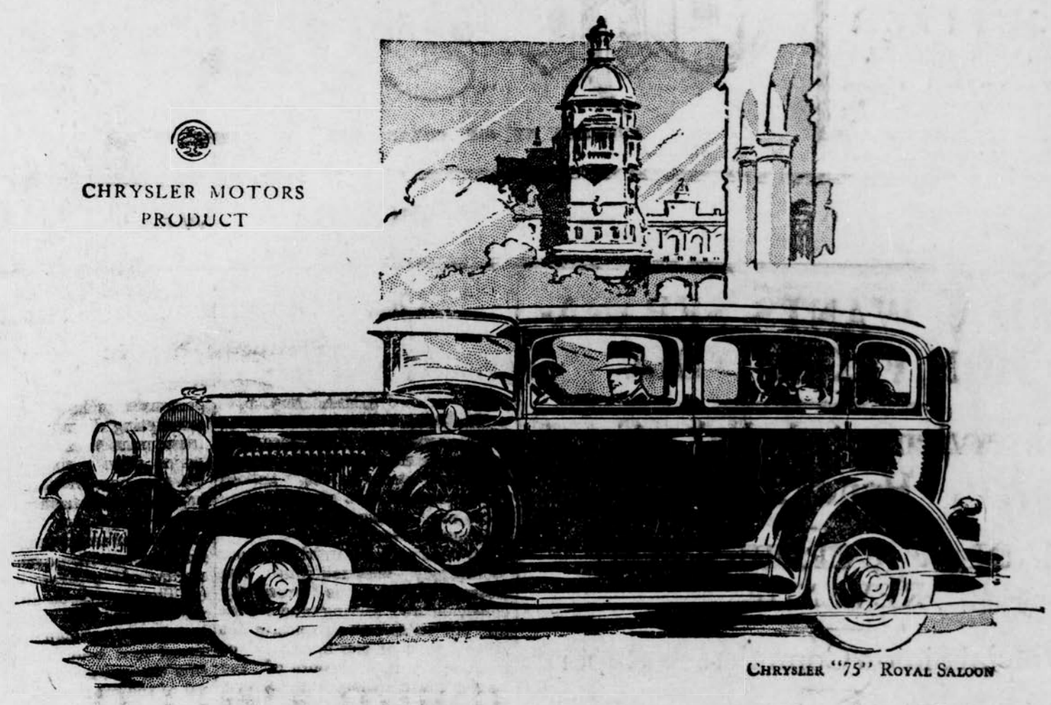
Such are the wide powers given to the Government under the ordinary law of the land. The Government of Bombay are, however, in more fortified position owing to the extraordinary powers conferred by the Bombay City Police Act 1902. It was sufficient to cope with the situation created by the recent riots, by arresting well-known bad characters and segregating them in a particular place. Section 27 of that Act has given their power, which no amount of other legislation can give. It is funny how Government's argue in a vicious circle. When the Bengal Bill was first introduced, the Governor of Bengal, in his address to the Legislative Council, bitterly complained that they were compelled to ask for the extraordinary powers, as they were not armed with powers similar to those conferred by the Bombay Police Act. His Excellency went further and said: "The powers sought by the Bill were far less than those in the Bombay Police Act. In Bombay the Police have been sufficiently empowered by Section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act of 1902, not merely in an emergency, but at any time to remove any person, whose presence in the town causes or is thought likely to cause danger or alarm—a more general power than we are asking for and one which has been in force in Bombay for the last 24 years without any suggestion that it was ever abused." We would make a present of this to the Government of Bombay and would ask them to think twice, whether it is proper that they should try for any additional power.

ACCUSER THE JUDGE.

The Bill as it stands, confers autocratic power on the Executive. There is nothing in the Bill which can bind the Government to state the reason for declaring a state of emergency; the sole power of deciding whether an emergency exists or not and what constitutes such a state of affairs is left at the entire discretion of the Executive and to give such power to them without any safeguards may even make matters worse. Section five of the Bill is the most objectionable part as it gives in times of stress, unbounded power to the police; for the Police Commissioner can serve notice on any one, who, in his opinion, is even *likely* to be a cause of alarm. There is nothing in this to prevent the police from using their power against any one who has not been in their good books or has incurred their displeasure. Personal liberty cannot be more easily violated under the protection of law. There is, however, a provision under section 6 (1) by which the person, on whom an order for removing himself will be served, will be called upon to show cause why he should not be served with such an order. There is no provision that specific charges will be brought before him to enable him to refute them, but the safeguard thus provide defeats itself when the accuser is the judge of the case, and the representation is to be made to the authority intent on issuing orders. There is, again, no discretion as to whom the Act should apply. It may be applied in times of industrial unrest when the employers will loudly complain of the situation getting out of hands. The Government of Bengal wanted these specific powers to be used against leaders of gangs, who remained behind at the times of disturbance. It is easy to foresee, by a little stretch of imagination, that trade unionist may come under its clutches and the specific protection given by the Indian Trade Unions Act will be null and void. In a state of affairs like this, any activity worth the name will be impossible for fear that the person may come under the clutches of the new law.

ATTACK ON PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The Bill, therefore, is an attack on personal liberty and it is apprehended that the powers may be used in times of political agitation and trade disputes. Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhary, Labour Member of the Bengal Council, during the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council, related how during the dock workers' strike, the leaders were challanged and would have been bound over for security. There is every reason for fear that this new law may be used towards the same end in times of strikes. There is absolutely no safeguard against its misuse and there is no judicial check on the sporadic activities of the Executive during such times. The Executive on the other hand, is peremptorily indemnified under Section 10. Even under the Defence of India Act of 1915 there was a provision for trial by three Commissioners; The Bengal Ordinance Act of 1925 provided for judicial trial, by two Sessions Judges; but here there is to be no judicial trial, but an appeal to the Local Government, with whom the ultimate decision rests. The police will thus be armed with unlimited power. There is no guarantee, that having once armed themselves with this power, the Executives will not use it for other purposes. The measure that is proposed, is not a temporary one; and legislators will have to think twice before they arm the Executive with such drastic powers, curtailing individual liberty, at its will.



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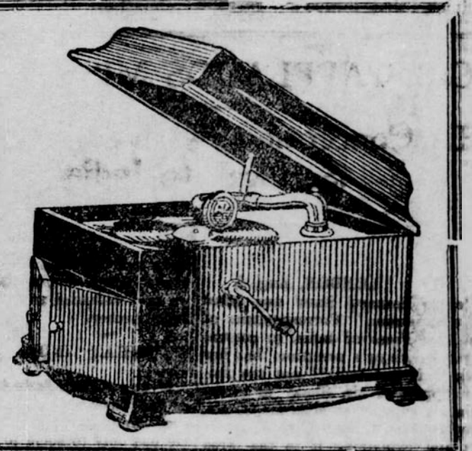

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BURMA WANTS SEPARATION FROM INDIA

"Subservience to India" a Great Handicap

"GAIN OF 3 CRORES MORE REVENUE"

Provincial Simon Committee's Report

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

In the Burma Council Mr. U. Aung Thin, President of Provincial Simon Committee placed the Committee's report on the table and the Finance Member presented the Burma Government's Memorandum to the Simon Commission.

Two new bills, namely, Prevention of Crime (Young offender) Bill and the Burma Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Bill were introduced by the Home Member and Forest Minister respectively.

REPORT OF BURMA PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Provincial Legislative Committee submitted its report to the Burma Legislative Council to-day. The Committee strongly recommend the immediate separation of Burma from the rest of British India as the first step towards the attainment of full Responsible Government in Burma. It adds:—Burma's political connection with India is only arbitrary and unnatural. Besides Burma's political subserviance to India has seriously jeopardised her financial and economic interest and is even threatening to denationalise her regarding the form of administration.

After the separation of Burma from British India the Committee indicates the lines along which Burma should advance to her goal of full Responsible Government without attaching too much importance to such names as Home Rule and Dominion Status. The Committee express the opinion that Burma's revenue will develop more quickly if she is separated. The Committee add: The Burma Government has shown that Burma will gain at least three crores per annum. The Committee desire that after separation Burma should be placed under direct relationship with the Home Government through the Secretary of State who should have a separate council to deal with Burma's affairs. The Committee further say that increased reprersentation should be given to Indians, Korens and Anglo-Indians and communal representation to Burma Muslims.

LEGISLATURE.

On the question whether the Burma Legislature should be cameral or bicameral the committee are divided, the majority favouring the former until a proper party system is evolved. The majority also favour the retention of the official "bloc" as a steadying influence. The Committee recommend that the franchise should remain unaltered for the present. The executive power should be vested in the Governor acting on the advice of Ministers of whom five should be non-officials with joint responsibility. Ministers should be responsible to and be removeable by the Legislature. Power to alter the Constitution should be vested in the local legislature but not before the expiry of five years since the introduction of the new constitution which should guarantee full rights of citizenship to minorities.

"G.B.S. APPLAUDS MISS MAYO

—:o:—

His Conception of Her "Very Real Service" to India

LONDON, Aug. 5

George Bernard Shaw was asked by the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India to contradict Miss Mayo's assertion that her work "Mother India" had the fullest support of Mr. Shaw or to explain his support of Miss Mayo. Mr. Shaw confirmed Miss Mayo's assertion and explaining it to the Free Press Representative stated.

"I have always contended that the only service an Englishman can do to India is to express violently and freely his disgust at everything that offends him there. Literateurs who praise the charm of the East and subtlety and profoundity of the Indian philosophy only bring coals to Newcastle as far as India is concerned however well their books might sell in England. But when a hard-headed Scot like William Archer or a frank sensible American woman like Miss Mayo looks at India with western eyes and without the literary spectacles on them and flatly denounces Indians as idolaters with rings through their noses like English bulls and boars, calls for sanitary authorities to clear filth of sacrificial beasts out of temples, rages against child marriage and stamps out satee as hideous superstition, he or she is doing. India a very real service, and for this reason I defend and applaud Miss Mayo as I defended and applauded William Archer.

"WHAT INDIA NEEDS"

If any Indian feels hurt, continued Mr. George Bernard Shaw, by such frankness his revenge is easy. He has only to come to England and tell us frankly what disgusts him in our personal habits, what shocks him in our superstitions, and what seems to him ridiculous in our manners and customs. Admiration we can supply for ourselves usually in gross excess. Criticism is what we need, and what India needs specially is a sort of criticism which appears to us unbearably unfair.—Free Press.

FINISHED WITH INDIA!

—:o:—

MISS MAYO DOES NOT THINK SHE WOULD "EVER RETURN THERE"

LONDON, Aug. 5

Miss Mayo has at last come to the end of her propagandist activities in England for the time being and has left for America. On the eve of her departure, the question was put to her: "Are you returning to India?"

"NO CAUSE EVER TO RETURN"

Miss Mayo replied "I do not think I shall have cause ever to return there. I have done everything that I can do for upllft of Indian women.—Free Press.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited by SORAB SALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Harl Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

Govt. Statement on Lahore Hunger Strike

—:o:—

SIMLA. Aug. 6.

The Punjab Government say as there appears some misconception as regards treatment to prisoners on hunger strike in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case the following facts are published for general information:—

(1) The accused in the Lahore 'Conspiracy" Case fall into two classes: (a) persons previously convicted and serving under Section 307 I.P.C. and Explosive Act at the time of the opening of the enquiry in the court of the Magistrate in Lahore and (b) persons accused in the Lahore 'Conspiracy" Case but not under sentence in any case.

(2) Under the Jail Rules the latter were treated as under-trial prisoners, i.e., they were allowed to receive food from friends outside jail or if that was not forthcoming they received, under rules, ordinary jail diet.

(3) The former were convicts and had not been classed as special prisoners by the convicting court at Delhi. In view of the sections of the law under which they had been convicted they could not have been classed under the rule as special class prisoners. They were entitled by the rule only to receive the same treatment as regards accommodation and diet as non-special class convicts, i.e., ordinary jail diet.

TO KEEP THEM FIT TO ATTEND COURT.

(4) In view of the probable length and consequent strain of the trial, however, the Punjab Government issued special orders to the Medical Officers in charge of the Jails concerned that it was important that the prisoners of both classes in this case should be kept in good health so as to be able to attend without prejudice from ill-health to the proceedings in the enquiry and their defence and in consequence. if necessary, special diet on medical grounds might be given to them with this purpose in view.

(5) Two convicts had gone on hunger strike in order, as they alleged, to secure better treatment to political prisoners generally in India among whom they include persons convicted for violent crime such as convicts in the "Kakori Case" and not classed as special class prisoners by courts. Their example was later followed at different times by most of the other under-trial prisoners.

(6) It is observed that in the case of convicts the Medical Officer-in-Charge of the Jail had ordered special diet for them in accordance with the instructions issued by the Punjab Government referred to in para 4 above. Special diet was also ordered in the same way for some of the under-trials who were also at liberty to have food sent for them by the Defence Committee and friends outside the jail. Both classes of prisoners, however, refused to accept this special diet and the hunger striking under-trials also refused to accept food sent to them by friends from outside the jail.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING

(7) As regards artificial feeding this is only resorted to under the rule at the discretion of the Medical Officer when, in his opinion, it is absolutely necessary in order to preserve the hunger striker's life from the result of his own action. Whether it should be given or not is entirely a question for medical authority. When it is given it is administered by qualified medical staff under a qualified medical superviser.

(8) As regards rules for special class prisoners they follow All-India model and are as follows:—(a) certain classes of prisoners are excluded from consideration for classification as special class. They include all who, whatever their station in life or motives, were convicted for any offence which directly involved violence or offence against property, persons who have incited others to crimes of this character, persons hired to commit offences in connection with political movements, persons who have been guilty of attempting directly or by general incitement to seduce soldiers or police from their allegiance. (b) Prisoners of special class are kept separate from ordinary prisoners but except for jail punishment their imprisonment shall in no case involve anything of the nature of separate confinement. (c) They are given diet prescribed for ordinary prisoners but are allowed at their own expense additional food brought in from outside the jail subject to the approval of the medical officer. (d) They are permitted to wear their own clothing. (e) They are permitted to write and receive one letter once a month and receive visit form friends and relations once a month. (f) They are not required to perform menial duties nor pay for having such duties done for them. (g) They are permitted to use their own cups. plates, beds, bedding and cooking utensils. (h) They may be furnished with a chair and a table.

(9) Special class prisoners who are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are allotted such tasks only as are suitable to their station in life.

(10) They are permitted to sleep in the open air in summer and given light in their cells or wards until 10 p.m.

(11) They are allowed books from the Jail Library.

The corresponding rules in force in England for offenders in the First Division have the following features. (i) They are kept apart from other prisoners but remain for the whole of their sentence in solitary cell and not in association with any other prisoners of their class. (ii) Having regard to the prisoners' ordinay habits Visiting Committee may direct that special provision of room or cell may be made on payment of sum fixed by the Commissioners of Prisons. (iii) Suitable bedding is provided. (iv) Private furniture and utensils may be allowed at the cost of the prisoner. (v) The prisoner's cell may be cleaned for him on payment of a small sum to be fixed by the Commissioners. (vi) First Division offenders are allowed their own food, clothing, their own books if unobjectionable and approved by the Governor. (vi) They are allowed to work at their own trade if they provide tools or prison labour by their own consent. (viii) They may receive visits and communications once in 14 days.

Persons guilty of felony are not eligible for classification as First Division offenders.

Both in England and in India classification is made by the convicting court.—A.P.

HUNGER STRIKERS' DEMAND.

—:o:—

ESSENTIALS FOR RESUMPTION OF FOOD

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

After an interview with Lahore conspiracy case accused, Lala Dunichand, Congressman of Ambala, informed press that hunger-strikers were willing to resume taking food if political prisoners received food costing twelve annas per diem, if they were given some newspapers even though they be pro-Government, if they were not given work to which they were not accustomed, and if they were not segreated.—A. P.

WHAT HUSBANDS MUST REALISE

—:o:—

WOOING THROUGHOUT MARRIED LIFE

Men lose their wives for very much the same reason that wives lose their husbands. They take each other too much for granted. There comes a time when marriage wears thin, and husband and wife reach rock-bottom, as it were. They find themselves in a rut—and a rut is fatal happiness in every way.

All married people have experienced that period when routine slowly but surely tempers domestic felicity. Hubby catches the morning train to Town, and returns at six o'clock, or perhaps at five, if he is lucky.

He is tired out, and sinks thankfully into a chair, but very often he forgets that his wife is tired too. The difficult part is that each is tired of different things.

A PRISON OR HOME

The woman is sick to death of the four walls which constitute her home, her office, and it almost seems in her most nervy moments, her prison.

It is often fatal for a woman to feel that she can't get away from home. She works in it all day long; she sweeps, she dusts, and she has rows with the charwoman—it is the arena of her battles, and the slaugher-house of her imagination. When her man returns, he says: "Ah, how good it is to be back again." You see home represents Heaven to him.

She had been hoping that he would propose a visit to the pictures after supper, or even suggest that they should have supper out; but he won't, not he! His argument is that he is the bread-winner and is therefore entitled to a little peace. She has all day long in which to amuse herself, he says, so let her give up the evenings to him.

But just ask any married woman if she really has all day long in which to amuse herself. What about the cleaning and the mending and the cooking? What about the laundry which insists on coming if she goes out, or the man to mend the front door bell, or the plumber to put the sink tap right?

What about the hundred and one little duties and difficulties which beset her during the day? It's too ridiculous, but you can't make a man see it. A woman is tied to her home as a man is tied to his office—and she *can't* go out.

From the very first, the modern married couple start pulling in opposite directions, for the simple reason that each naturally wants something different. He wants to stay in when she wants to go out, and *vice versa*.

Men have rather got into the way of thinking that women do nothing but what that lazy little baggage, Curly-locks did, who "sat on a cushion to sew a fine seam, and be fed upon strawberries, sugar and cream."

MORE LOVE-MAKING

Many men leave off wooing after marriage. That is a colossal error. A husband ought never to leave off wooing his wife. The wooing should go on throughout married life. Love is worth a little tittivating up, surely to goodness, and if you don't tittivate it, it will get shabby and be no longer a thing of beauty. In fact, it will cease to be altogether.

Then, when a man has finally lost his wife, he will go about with a long face seeking the commiseration of his friends, when really he deserves nothing of the sort. It has been entirely his own fault.

If only husbands would try to be a little less ordinary. If only they would remember that we women can do with a little bit of wooing, and a little bit of winning, even though we have been won years before.

I fonly they would endeavour to diversify life a little, to plan little surprises, to do something to make it less humdrum and ordinary ....

Well, then husbands would not lose their wives.

CONVICTION OF DESHPANDE AND RANADIVE

—:o:—

PROTEST MEETING AT JINNAH HALL

ATTACK ON ELEMENTARY RIGHTS RESENTED

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, a meeting was held at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening to protest against the conviction of Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Ranadive of the Girni Kamgar Union, Dr. J. N. Choksey, President of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union, preside.

Mr. S. S. Joshi, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay protests against the action taken against Mr. S. V. Despande and Mr. B. T. Ranadive which led to their ultimate conviction. This meeting considers the circumstances under which they were arrested and convicted as an attack on the elementary rights of the citizen of free speech and freedom of association."

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami said that the declared policy of the Indian National Congress was the guaranteeing to every citizen the freedom of speech and association. The Police Commissioner's order was an attack on the liberty of the citizen which was considered sacred in all civilised countries. He regretted that the Bombay Congress Committee which ought to have moved in the matter had completely slept over it. He, however, assured the audience that the Congress would not countenance any usurpation of individual liberty.

Mr. S. D. Acharya supported the resolution.

Mr. C. L. Shah blamed Congress for not taking up the lead in calling meeting to protest against this attack on the liberty of speech and association.

Mr. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, congratulated the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, on coming out boldly to raise the strong protest. He further said that the "Red Flag Union" would never be cowed down into silence by such methods.

Mr. V. H. Joshi explained the resolution in Marathi and made a vehement speech condemning the attitude of the Government.

Dr. R. K. Gavande, of the Girni Kamgar Union also made a speech in Marathi. He vividly narrated the circumstances under which the leaders were arrested and he condemned the attitude of the police.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Dr. J. N. Choksi in winding up the proceedings referred to the evidence given by Hon. Mr. Hotson before Riots Inquiry Committee where in which he had given a lie direct to the statements that workers specially the strikers were responsible for the riots in the city. In face of such an authoritive statement he could not understand how the Police Commissioner could justify the promulgation of an order restraining a registered trade Union like the G. K. U. from holding private meeting even to transact the affairs of the Union. He joined in the protest against the conviction of the leaders.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

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Liability to be Called out for Service

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

"At the beginning of November 1928, a press Communique was issued by the Government of India, Army Department, stating that sanction had been given to the formation of an Indian Supplementary Reserve in India. This Communique merely gave the various categories of tradesmen to be included in this reserve, the rates of pay when called up for training, and the amounts of annual bounties admissible. No particulars were given as to where and how the men were to apply to join the Indian Supplementary Reserve. For this reason it is considered necessary to recapitulate the main features of the scheme, supplemented with certain additional information.

2. The Indian Supplementary Reserve forms part of the Active Indian Army Reserve; but it is a separate and distinct reserve designed to provide a reserve of tradesmen and artificers for the Army in India. Now that mechanization is beginning to play a larger part in all armies, the necessity for skilled tradesmen is becoming increasingly important. The numbers who can be employed on a permanent engagement in peace are necessarily limited, and the additional numbers required to expand the Army for War have to be provided through the Supplementary Reserve. Thus a favourable opportunity is now offered to Indians of the tradesmen and artificer classes to join the Reserve, supplementing their incomes in civi life, and in some cases increasing their efficiency in their trade by receiving annual training in military workshops under skilled instructors.

CATEGORIES.

3. The Indian Supplementary Reserve is divided into two categories:

(1) Category "A" for men who require training in military methods in peace.

(2) Category "B" for men who do not require training in peace.

KINDS OF TRADESMEN REQUIRED.

For category 'A', four classes only are open, viz:—Electricians, Fitters (Mechanical Transport), Tin and Coppersmiths and Vulcanizers.

For category 'B', the classes open are:

Acetylene welders, Electricians, Spring smiths, Tin and Copper smiths, Armature winders, Boilermakers, Fitters, Drivers, Panel Beaters, Blacksmith (Mechanical Transport), Fitters (M. T.), Fitters, Ice mechanics, Instrument repairers, Cooks (British Troops), Coopers, Blacksmiths, Shoeing smiths Carpenters, Hammermen, Palanmakers, Saddlers, Leather stitchers, Tinsmiths, Upholsterers, Bricklayers (and Masons) Drivers, (Oil engine), Drivers (Steam engine), Electric Linesmen, Plumbers, Sawyers, Wheelservants, Paulin makers and Switchboard Attendants.

Training pay, annual bounties and clothing: Category 'A' reservists will receive pay ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per mensem, according to trade, during the period they are not under military training. This will normally be paid annually in arrears. On joining, they will undergo a month's initial training (2 months in the case of Electricians). Pay during such training will be at the current army rates for tradesmen, varying from Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 90 per mensem, whenever called up for annual training the same rates of pay will be admissible. Thus a man in the Supplementary Reserve can draw from Rs. 94 to Rs. 156 per annum. A category 'A' reservist will receive a free issue of clothing and equipment on joining for his first training.

Category 'B' reservists, who do not train but merely have to pass an annual trade test, will be paid an annual bounty only, ranging from Rs. 48 to Rs. 72 per annum according to trade. Category 'B' reservists will receive no military clothing in peace, but a free issue of clothing and equipment on being called up for service.

Where and how to apply for enrolment: Men who wish to join the Indian Supplementary Reserve should apply in person to the nearest military Recruiting Officer. Men may belong to any caste or tribe, but must be medically and physically fit for the duties required of them and must be fully skilled in their trades.

Terms of Enrolment: Men over 40 years of age will not be accepted. Others will be required to engage for three years in the first place but can extend their service if still fit by one year at a time up to the age of 45.

AMENABILITY TO JOIN ARMY.

Enrolment in the Indian Supplementary Reserve renders a man liable to be called up to join the Army whenever the Indian Army Reserve or any part of it is called out for service either in India or overseas.

When called up for service, Indian Supplementary Reservists will be eligible for all concessions, as admissible to army tradesmen in time of war, such as free rations, gratuities, disability and family pensions, etc. They will be discharged with all convenient speed when the period of emergency, for which they were called up, has ended."